PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,050.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M.†	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
16th Mar.	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	PACIFIC	10513		
13th "	MEDINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9600
27th "	MEDINA	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	8294	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7902		
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6923
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

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BOMBAY.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guinemer	16th May "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitt	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	30th Mar. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
†EMIRAMIS	3961	A. Martinolich	22nd March.
†AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
†IMPERATOR	6140	F Mosca	16th April.
†CORRBER	3301	A. Foresti	1st May.
†NORDMIA	4282	M. Daboovich	16th May.
†AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.
†CORRBER	3301	A. Foresti	1st July.
†AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
†AUSTRIA	7558	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
†VORWAERTS	8990	R. Collelani	2nd May.
†PERSIA	5695	F. Cragliotto	25th May.
TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th April.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	3,179	Mon. 18th Mar.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 21st Mar.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	3,170	Frid. 15th Mar.	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "FUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Mar., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 16th March.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S.S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, sailing on or about 26th March calling at Porebunder, Zanzibar, Mombassa and Lamu.

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14th *March*, 1907.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Mar, 1907
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Apr "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	19th May "

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

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BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	C. Bebito	17th Mar 1907.
180 VILLA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Apr. "
CAPRI	6,000	C Bebito	17th May "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Agent.

No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

MARCH 1st, 1907.

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ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

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From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return. Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	480
Port Said	426	680	340	510	333	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	300	590
Liverpool	550	900	473	730	420	640
London						
Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	535	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	"	40	"

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
	—City of Bombay	4,548	Feb. 2	Feb. 16	Feb. 28	Mar. 21
†	—Aston Hall	3,627	" 12	" 26	Mar. 12	" 31
†	—Methley Hall	3,491	" 22	Mar. 8	" 20	" 30
‡*	—City of London	9,000	" 21	" 4	" 13	Apl. 16
*	City of Karachi	3,547	Mar. 1	" 13	" 24	Mar. 31
†	City of Carthage	5,524	" 11	" 23	Apl. 4	Apl. 11
†	Sutton Hall	4,400	" 19	Apl. 2	" 14	" 21
†	Watlow Hall	3,311	" 11	Mar. 25	" 6	" 13
†	City of Agra	4,808	Apl. 19	Apl. 29	May 11	May 18
*	City of Glasgow	6,457	" 29	May 10	" 21	" 28
*	Trafford Hall	5,321	May 25	June 8	June 19	June 26

Constitute the Express Service.
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—Sails direct from Bombay.
‡ Carries also second saloon passengers.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

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Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* SOMALI	2655	Hitch	22nd Mar. 1907

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast Ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

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This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

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FOR MARCH, 1907.

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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

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Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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C. H. WILSON,
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Melan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.	
Bombay.		Saigon.	
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.	
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor.	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.	
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.	
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.	
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebur (Philippines).		
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.		
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.		
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—		
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.		
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.		
FIXED DEPOSITS.		
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.		
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.		

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,750,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·22

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shanghai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42|48 Church Gate Street

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CHEAP PASSAGES to ENGLAND available per NATAL LINER S. S. "UMSINGA," leaving about 4th May next. This Ship has accommodation for 30 First Class Passengers and is fitted with Electric Lights and Refrigerator. She also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. For further particulars apply to—

R. A. WILLIS,
Agent, for Owners,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

S. S. "ASTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Liftsexceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 14th March, 1907.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.
BOMBAY, 14TH MARCH, 1907.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS,
(CITY AND HALL LINES,)
HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 21st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY of LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 16th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

THE PHOENIX MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 20th March, 1907, at 3 P.M. (Standard Time), at the Company's Registered Office, No. 49/51, Apollo Street, Fort, to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts, made upto 31st December, 1906.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

5th.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th March to 3rd April, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPOORJI,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
BOMBAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PROTECTED WAREHOUSES.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to para. 3B of the Bombay Port Trust Warehouse Bye-laws, it is hereby notified that the new Warehouse F, near Manson Road and between Musjid Bridge Road and Broach Street (Victoria Dock) is, until further notice, set apart exclusively for Piece-goods, Yarns and other Textile fabrics (excluding Gunnies and Hessians) in orginal bales and cases, and metals.

By Order of the Trustees,
A. PANTON,
Traffic Manager,
PORT TRUST BUNDERS.
BOMBAY, 14TH MARCH, 1907.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

THE FIRST TOURNAMENT for EUROPEAN AMATEURS only will commence on SATURDAY, March 16th, at 9 P.M., and will continue every night (except Sundays) until the Tournament is completed. Full particulars of the starts, etc., can be seen at the Billiard Room.

FREDERICK BRIDGER,
Tournament Manager.

NOTICE.

A NEW "SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING CLASS" is now already OPENED, called "THE REMINGTON SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING," in connection with Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Hummum Street, where Expert and Scientific training will be given under the guidance of an experienced and qualified Teacher, Mr. Pirozshaw M. Chinoy, late Shorthand & Typewriting Teacher of the J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage, holder of the Certificate of Messrs. Issac Pitman & Sons (from England). Names are enrolled every day.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—

Long Cloth, Domattes, Table Cloths, Chaffars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akbari Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thans Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gunseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full length) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Silks, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKUMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

Head Office, Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay
" —Samuel Street, Bombay.
" —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRIH JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings, Horaby Road, Bombay

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities) Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MR. MURRAY'S
NEW BOOKS.

Springtime.

A New Novel. By H. C. Bailey, Author of 'Beaujeu.' Paper Re. 1-12, cloth Rs. 2-4.

Mrs. Montague & her Friends.

A Sketch. By Rene Huchon, Lecturer in English Literature at the Faculty of Letters of the University of Nancy, Author of 'George Crabbe and his Times.' Rs. 5-4.

Moltke in his Home.

By Friedrich August Dressler. Authorized Translation by Mrs. C. E. Barrett-lennard, with an Introduction by General Lord Methuen. With Illustrations Rs. 5-4.

This does not attempt to give a biography of the great Field-Marshal, but contains a series of sketches and incidents of his life, and of the characteristics and surroundings of one of the greatest soldiers of the Nineteenth Century.

From West to East.

Notes by the Way. By Sir Hubert Jerningham' K.C.M.G., sometime Governor of Mauritius, of Trinidad, and Tobago. With Illustrations. Rs. 13-2.

Before Port Arthur in a Destroyer.

The Personal Diary of a Japanese Naval Officer. Translated from the Spanish Edition by Capt. R. Grant, D.S.O., Rifle Brigade. With Map and Illustrations. Rs. 7-14.

The Russian Government and the Massacres.

A Page of the Russian Counter-Revolution. By E Semenoff. Authorized Translation from the French, with an Introduction by Lucien Wolf. Rs. 2-3.

Licensing and Temperance.

In Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. By Edwin A. Pratt, Author of 'The Transition in Agriculture,' 'Railways and their Rates,' &c. Rs. 2-3.

The Manufacture of Paupers.

A Protest and a Policy. With an Introduction by J. St. Loe Strachey, Editor of the *Spectator*, Rs. 2-3.

USE DICHROIC INK.

KARACHI DIRECTORY 1907, Rs. 3.
FIRST ISSUE.

THACKER & CO., LD.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
LADIES OF THE
"FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held for Reserved Class Boarders.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

BABY BOY'S HEAD RAW WITH HUMOR

Running Eczema From Birth—Head Raw—Face Sickening Sight—It Wore Him to a Shadow—Tried Remedies and Two Doctors—People Said, "How Can You Wish Him to Live?"

MARVELOUS CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My husband and I thought you would like to know what the Cuticura Remedies have done for our baby boy. He had running eczema from birth. It developed itself after the first month. The poor little fellow's head was quite raw, his face was a sickening sight and the dreadful humour would soak his pillow through in a single night. It wore him to a shadow. People who saw him said, 'How can you wish him to live?' Two doctors saw him; one recommended Cuticura Remedies, but could do little else for him, for it was so obstinate. We tried several remedies, in fact everything we could think of and was told of. At last we got Cuticura Ointment, and together with the Cuticura Soap the result was marvelous, for I have not finished one box and the skin is now perfectly clear. It has all dried up and his hair is growing wonderfully, and instead of sleepless nights he has the proper sound sleep. Mrs. C. Baker, 28 Victoria Road, Blandford, Dorset, Mar. 12, 1906."

SKIN HUMOURS
Eczemas, Tetters, Rashes, Itchings, Irritations and Chafings
Cured by Cuticura.

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap, gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment and mild doses of Cuticura Pills, afford immediate relief and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood of infants, children and adults, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, H. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

☞ "Mailed Free, "How to Cure for the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands."

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co, Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

FITZGERALD BROS.

Huge Combined London and American Circus
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
ON WEDNESDAY, 20TH MARCH.

THE MONARCHS OF CIRCUSDOM.
BIGGEST SPREAD OF CANVAS IN THE EAST!
BIGGEST ACTS!! BIGGEST COMPANY!!!
Monsieur Menier, the Human Ostrich.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA.
Jarvis and Campbell, Scientific and Comic Jugglers, direct from the Hippodrome, London.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA.
Mirth-making Momus. The World-renowned clown.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA.
"Statue Humane," direct from the Palace, London.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA.
LA-MOTO GIRL,
Specially engaged at great trouble and enormous expense, the Greatest Mechanical Puzzle extant, mystifying Novelty, surpassing in enigmatic and surprising interest "Is she alive"?

Happy Jackies, The Clown of Clowns,
Introducing his "Savage, Brutes."
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA.
THE THREE LLOYDS.
The only bounding cable act in the world, must be seen to be believed.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA.
Mora in his celebrated act "Motor Bus Men."
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA.
Dan and Reno, Comedy Bar Performers. Direct from the Principal Halls of London and the Continent.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA.
Barbelle and Barbette, the famous trick Ponies.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA.
A Grand Ballet of six English Dancers.
Specially selected from the principal Theatres of London.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA.
DAISY! DAISY!! DAISY!!!
The World's Champion High Jumping Pony.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA.
HORSES! HORSES! DOGS! DOGS!
THAT DO ANYTHING BUT TALK.
WATCH FOR FURTHER NOTICES.

PRICES AS USUAL.
CHARLEY WHITE, *General Manager.* FITZGERALD BROS, *Sole Proprietors.*
S. CLINTON HIGHETT, *Advance Representative.*

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

THE LAST 3 WEEKS OF
SKATING SEASON.

THE RINK WILL CLOSE ON 30TH MARCH.
MEANTIME THE USUAL DAILY SKATING SESSIONS WILL BE CONTINUED.
CLUB SESSIONS EVERY THURSDAY,
FROM 6 to 8 P.M.

GRAND NAVAL & MILITARY DISPLAY & TATTOO.

MAIDAN, TO-NIGHT, MARCH 15TH, AT 9-30 P.M.,
(In Aid of the Cathedral Improvement Fund.)
FOUR MASSED BANDS AND BUGLE BAND.
GUN DRILL BY THE ROYAL NAVY.
PIPE MUSIC & DANCING BY THE ROYAL SCOTS.
MUSICAL RIDE, BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BODY-GUARD.
RAJPUTANA DANCE, BY THE 113TH INFANTRY.
GYMNASTIC DISPLAY.
FULL PROGRAMME LATER ON.
Admission :
First Enclosure, Rs. 2. Second Enclosure, Re. 1.
A number of Seats will be reserved and numbered in the first enclosure at Rs. 2 per seat. Booking office at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PLEASE NOTE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists,
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay,
The first and only firm
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.
With 16 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col Peters, M.B., L.M.S., and other high personages
STOCK :—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES :—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

EARLY DELIVERY.—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE,
BOMBAY.

SHAW'S
READY RECKONER.
RE. 1-8, POSTAGE 4 ANNAS.

TABLES FROM 3 PIES TO 100 RUPEES.
Ascertaining the value of any number of Articles
BY JAMES SHAW,
Auditor, S. M. Ry.,
CLOTH OBLONG 4TO 164 PAGES.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Specimen.

No.	Rs. 6-8-3	Rs. 6-8-6	Rs. 6-8-9
21	136 13 3	137 2 6	137 7 9
22	143 5 6	143 11 0	144 0 6
23	149 13 9	150 3 6	150 9 3
24	156 6 0	156 12 0	157 2 0
25	162 14 3	163 4 6	163 10 9

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 'pieces of Rice fields at Erla Paria between Andheri and Santa Cruz Stations.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Balubhai Sakaichaund, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, on SUNDAY the 17th March, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises,—

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Bai Kaukoo, wife of Kasturchand Mohanchand.—

All those pieces of rice fields bearing Survey Nos. 183 and 185 and Pote Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 13, and 14, and 12 and 13, and admeasuring about 10,950½ square yards.

The above will be sold in lots to suit buyers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and washhand tables, teapoys, cupboards, chest-of-drawers, sofas, easy chairs, iron safe on stand, round and camp tables.

1 S. B. .380 Rook Rifle by Holland and Holland.
1 S. B. .500 Rook Rifle by Lyon and Lyon with cartridges.
1 D. B. 12 bore Shot Gun by Graham and Co.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 handsome rubber-tyred light vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 strong-built rubber-tyred office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of M. Breslauer & Co., Insolvents, and with the consent of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Church Gate Street, Fort, part of the stock-in-trade of the insolvents, consisting of a number of double and single iron bed-steads, wire mattresses, Hink's hanging lamps, hand lanterns, gas fittings, terra-cotta vases and figures, &c.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KOLBHAT LANE, VANKA MOHOLA, NEAR CHIRA BAZAR.

High Court.—O. C. J,
Suit No. 250 of 1900.

Laxmibai, widow.....Plaintiff
versus
Gopinath Krishnajee .....Defendant,

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the spot, under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein, the following immovable property situate at Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, viz :—

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and defendant in all that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in Kolbhat Lane, otherwise known as Kollcheewady, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are in the occupation of the tenants of the late Ramnath Krishnajee, Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C. No. 3169, Street No. 4 containing by admeasurement 131 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225 New No. 1717, Old Survey No. 143, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by house of Narayen Vasudeo, on or towards the west by the public passage, on or towards the north by the property of Cawasjee Adlarjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Ramchundra Wassodeo and Pallonjee Pestonji Doctor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors, for the Receiver at their office, Standard Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH MARCH, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION Sale of Shanghai Green Tea,

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Mr. Ahmed Syed Ahmed and on account and at the risk of Mya Mahomed Ameen Mahomed Seedick Cuppoor.

90 chests Shanghai Green Tea Gomi.

AUCTION Sale of the Proofs of English and Marathi Dictionary.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kikabhay Abdul Hoosein, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the godown of Messrs. Kikabhai Abdul Hoosein, in Sutar Chal Street, outside the Fort, on account and at the risk of the heir Madhoo Vinayek Birway who carried on business as booksellers under the name and style of D. V. Sadhle and Co., at Kalbadevi.

About 13,000 Proofs of small and large English and Marathi Dictionary.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 15th March, 1907.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of Japanese decorative porcelain Pottery, bronze ware and general artware.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 16th day of March, 1907, 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), a large consignment of porcelain vases gold decated and coloured flower pots, flower pots and pedestals, bronze vases and artistic figures; porcelain gold decorated jars, 30 to 50 high lacquered, trays, boxes, cabinets, screens, porcelain cups, and saucers, jugs, 12 to 42 pieces tea and coffee sets, oval, round and other plates, and dishes, bowls, powder, puff, pin and toilet boxes, silk embroidered cloth and paper screens, embroidered wall tourtains, bed-covers, bamboo furniture, reed and bud chicks, besides a large sample collection of Japanese industrial arts, including one Jinrikshaw and other useful and merchandisable articles.

The goods are on view. The above goods will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 15th March, 1907.

"APENTA" S.G.
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW HRA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it was quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

WANTED—A FURNISHED FLAT with 3 Bed-rooms, 1 Sitting and Dining Room from first April—Apply to No. 195, care of "Bombay Gazette."

A YOUNG LADY WANTS A HOME, with a respectable family in exchange for Musical Services Apply No. 162, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PHAETONS and TONGAS, for WATHAR, PANCHGANI, MAHABLESHWAR.—Head Office Wal.—Apply to BAPOO SHEKKAR.

FOR SALE.—A BOAT LANDAU, in excellent Condition with Rubber Tyres, almost new. Apply to M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders.

A LARGE well ventilated ROOM (furnished), in large Flat, centrally situated in the Fort, available for single European Gentleman. Room fitted with Electric Light and Fan, and has a separate bathroom.—Apply to No. 183, c/o this Paper.

CYCLISTS :—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER Tyre. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents :—WILLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mocs Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

SEEDS : SEEDS !—Vegetable and Flowers. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required, Dr. A. L. Pushong of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 6 and 8 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADUKJEE and BROTHERS.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 7 ; Quarterly Rs. 4, Post free.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at 'THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,' Office.

CYCLES.—Centaur, New Hudson, Royal Dover Cycles can be had from their Sole Agents—LAMINGTON CYCLE, No. 33, Churchgate Street.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 9038, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

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BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During month of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas. Subsequent issues Re. 1 per copy according to numbers available Reference charge one Rupee.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 33/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—Pice Press Notices. Price :—Re. 1.

"GUNO" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co. Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 4 including Postage.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-13 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-13 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chowkie, No. 6

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the 'Pall Mall Budget" " size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 13-13 ; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

FOR SALE.
TWO ICE MACHINES.

MANUFACTURER, GRIMAULT. Each Machine makes two sers at about one anna for two rers. Method of working simple, no skilled labour required. Ammonia process. Each machine landed cost Rs. 380. Only sold, as owing to increase of numbers in the Mess, they do not make sufficient Ice. Open to reasonable offers. Apply to MESS SECRETARY, 46th Punjabis, SEHORE, C. I.

FOR SALE.
BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies, in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from al leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under Instructions Messrs. Bennett and Co., will, THIS-DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2½ p. m., sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge House," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by H.M. the Amir of Afghanistan, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood and plain and carved F. P. household furniture, made by Roberts, Wimbridge, Devji Kanji and others, consisting of dining, drawing, office and bed-room furniture, such as large telescopic dining-table, Morocco leather-lined dining room, arm-chairs, large elegantly made side-board and dumb-waiters, very valuable drawing-room suite, handsome large cabinets, marble top tables, large rich velvet and Brussels carpets, rich table and wall ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, a large collection of cotton mattresses, large mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown almyrahs, office and writing tables and book presses, rich crestone door curtains, new China matting of the whole bungalow, valuable garden pots and plants, a large lot of copper utensils, a large coffee boiler, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials.

Under instructions from the Chief Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT &CO., will, TO MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the Old Berkley Place Byculla, near the Old Byculla Station.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of cloth press, writing tables, meatsafe, brass and iron beds tead, iron baba cot, zinc bath tub, etc.

2 double barrell C. F. B. L. guns with case and one double barrell C. F. Express rifle,

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office sh

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *March* 13.] [BOMBAY, *March* 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	85 7/16		¼
2½ do. Rentes	95¼		⅛
3½ do. Sterling Loan	101½		⅛
3½ do. Govt Securities	85½	1/16	
Bar Silver in London	31 1/16		⅛
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 1/16		1/16
Do. in New York	Mutilated		
Exchange on London at Paris	25·32	⅛	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·52½		½
Do. do. do. New York	Mutilated		
Discount Bank of England Rate	5%	since 17 Jan.	
Do. Short London Bills, 2 months' sight	5%	unchgd	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4½%	unchgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5⅛%	⅛	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5⅛%	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	4½%	unchgd	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	4½%	⅛	

Amount Paid into the Bank of England ... £ 200,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 1/16 d.

Council Bills:—

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 80,00,000—

Rs. 6,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 13,30,000 " " to Bombay.
" 4,20,000 " " to Madras.

Rs. 23,90,000 at 1s. 4 1/16 d.

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta 16·05, Bombay 16·09.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—

Rs. 14,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 39,10,000 " " to Bombay.
" 2,00,000 " " to Madras.

Rs. 56,10,000 at 1s. 4 1/16 d.

Average rate of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·15.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... Rs. 1,06,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week... Rs. 50,00,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	... ...	Steady
Futures	... ...	Steady
East Indian	... ...	Quiet
Manchester	... ...	Steady
Total Sales	... ...	10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	1,000
Imports	... ...	43,000
Mid-Americans	... ...	6·08—07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... ...	11¼ unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·68 —04	5·68 —03	5·68 —03	5·57 —03

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·57 —02	5·55 —01	5·54 —01	5·50 —02	5·50 —01

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	25,000 bales
Do. do. last year	...	16,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	..... "
Do. to Continent	...	14,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·20—15

Futures—Month of March 9 49 — 16 (First tone mutilated)
Do, do, July 9·70 — 21 (Declined owing to large estimated receipts for to-morrow.)

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10¼
Futures—Month of May 10·37—17
Do, do, July 10·52—19
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Yellow Gujerat per 418 lbs, 85o/o ex-ship 49; Apl.-May Dunkirk, Done Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 49½ Apl.-May Dunkirk, Done Canal,
Brown Cawnpore, 44½ Apl.-May. Antwerp, Done Canal.

Linseed—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 44½ Mar.-Apl, Hamburg, Done Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), mutilated.

Beef and Mutton Tallow—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 37/9
" " Matton Tallow ... 40
General tone of Tallow Auction ... Firm.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The following statement comprises the Shipments of goods for the month of February 1907:—

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

	To Calcutta	To Rangoon.	
Bleached and White	14,100,000	2,100,000	yards.
Unbleached and Grey	63,800,000	800,000	"
Dyed and Coloured	3,700,000	800,000	"
Printed	2,200,000	2,500,000	"
TWIST AND YARNS—			
Dyed and Bleached	310,000	110,000	lbs.
Unbleached and Grey	320,000	.....	"
Total Shipments of Salt	10,000	Tons.	

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Karachi.	
Bleached and White	1,200,000	14,100,000	9,500,000	Yards.
Unbleached and Grey	4,100,000	17,600,000	4,200,000	"
Dyed and coloured	6,00,000	6,900,000	2,100,000	"
Printed	2,600,000	10,300,000	5,00,000	"
TWIST AND YARNS.				
Dyed and Bleached	210,000	240,000	40,000	lbs.
Unbleached and Grey	160,000	410,000	.....	"

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
4 Cases Sovs / Rupees	Rs. 7,650 / 9,000	Jeddah	Naseri	B & P S N ..
6 Bundles Rupees	8,000	Lingu	Dumra	Hongkong & Shghai Bank
2 Bundles Rupees	3,320	Kuwait	Dumra	M S sidrani ...
7 Bundles Rupees	14,000	Linga	Dumra	David Sassoon & Co
3 Bundles Rupees	6,000	Muscat	Dumra	A A & A Bassam
2 Bundles Rupees	6,0	Linga	Dumra	Khoja Banda Rustom
2 Bundles Rupees	5,300	Bahrein	Dumra	Sundry Natives

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING,] [14TH MARCH, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—

Borrowers for two months at 6 per cent. The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 6 lacs down.

Exchange:—

Council Bills were sold yesterday at 3/32 lower than has been the case for several weeks, viz., 1s. 4 1/16 d. on demand and 1s. 4 1/16 d. for telegraphic transfers. Applicants received 5 per cent. of their tenders and the amount to be offered next week was reduced to Rs. 50 lacs.

Notwithstanding this reduction there has been no improvement in the selling rates there being only one Bank offering T. T. at 1s. 4 1/16 d. Bills are also scarce but Banks will not buy under 1s. 4 1/16 d, 3 months' sight, and very little at that. Discounts in London are very firm and advancing, the situation in the money market there being extraordinary. For Eastern rates are steady.

T. T. on London	... ...	1s. 4 1/16 d.
Demand Draft	... ...	1s. 4 1/16 d.
Credits— 2 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/16 d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/16 d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		173
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		114
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	162
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	148½
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	224½

Government Paper:—

Late yesterday the Government announced that they would issue a New Rupee Loan this year for Rs. 3 crores. Since the announcement the market has been very steady and now that the element of doubt as to the size of the Loan has been removed the market has settled down to humdrum business. Ready paper opened to-day at 97 1/16, and the settlement at 97 1/16. There were some buyers in the morning and quotations were advanced 1/32 to 97 1/16 for the settlement. The London market was advised this morning at 65 ½ which represented an advance of 1/16 on the previous days quotations but money has suddenly become very dear there and this may induce holders to realize enfaced Paper moderately.

We quote:—

Cash	97·14
1st Settlement	97·15

Bullion:—

Reuter advises a further fall of ⅛ in the price of Bar silver in London. Ready bars are now quoted at 31 1/16 and forward at 31 1/16 for delivery in two months. Our local market opened weaker at 80¼ ex duty but at the close ready and forward rates are unchanged with little doing. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	1	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	80	8	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	80	12	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	80	2	0

COTTON.

Market Report:—

A sharp drop in prices was reported in the telegrams received this morning from America, Liverpool also following the decline yesterday and in the opener received this evening.

The local market opened slightly easier, with prices Re. 1 lower. There is a good deal of business doing in the bazaar in March settlements and coverings, and shippers are buying Broach for April delivery. In ready cotton a moderate business was reported at Colaba, the enquiry containing on high class Oomras and Bengals, while Broach was also in good demand.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	250/51	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	242	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	217	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon ...	205/6	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	198	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	199	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	185/3	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	177	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	182/3	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	173	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	153¼	"
Good Westerns	222	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	242/3	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening tone	... ...	Easier.
Estimated Sales	... ...	10,000 bales.
Total Imports	... ...	6,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·64 —04	5·64 —04	5·64 —04	5·63 —04	5·63 —04

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·61 —04	5·61	5·57	5·57

—03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

Ready Rs. 7 8 0
Forward " 7 11 0 to Rs. 7 12 0
Tone—Firm.

Rapeseed—

Brown Cawnpore April-May Rs. 7 9 0
Yellow Cawnpore April-May " 8 4 0
" Gujarat April-May " 8 6 0
Tone—Firm.

Gingellyseed:—

Bold White 857 per cent ... Rs. 52 8 0
" 757 do. ... " 50 0 0
" 507 do. ... " 48 8 0
Black Kutni ... " 44 0 0
Tallow Hinghanghat ... " 55 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Castorseed:—
... " 36 8 to 37 0
Tone—Strong.

Cottonseed:—
... " 20 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts:—

... " 44 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat:—

White Delhi ... " 4 7 0
Tone—Quiet.

Shares:—

	Rs.	
Maneckjee Petits ...	3,385	
Davids	383½	
Central Indias	1,935	
Saw Mills	152½	
Tapti Valley Railway ...	465	
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	545	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	18,744 bales.
Wheat	6,665 cwts.
Linseed	12,551 "
Rapeseed	10,590 "
Gingellyseed	6,954 "
Poppyseed	32 "
Groundnuts	791 "
Castorseed	1,048 "
Rice	1,03,118 "
Myrabollams	6,107 "
Cottonseed	22,342 "
Gram	1,092 "
Joowar	3,355 "
Maize	80 "

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

KARACHI, MARCH 14.

The Karachi Freight Market remains steady and unchanged, but enquiry is limited. Shippers have shown less inclination to take up ready tonnage at the high rates asked by owners. A moderate amount of business has been done for forward positions. No charters have been reported.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. BALDUINO.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian s. s. Balduino Captain D. Costa sailing for Europe to-day:—

To Naples and Genoa—Major Bidie, Miss M Berkin, Major and Mrs Betham, Sir E Buck, Mr A O de Castro, Lt Col and Mrs Cheney, Mrs I Crocop and child, Miss M J Deanble, Rev W and Mrs Dillor and child, Mr K Elkert, Mr J Faria, Mr Ferro, Mrs G S Forman, Capts A C Gabbett, Mr and Mrs M Guider, Rev W H and Mrs Hannum and child, Miss Hannum, Mr E F and Mrs Illiton, Mr W Huntley, Mr J B and Mrs Knight and 2 children, Miss H Klein, Miss M A Johnson, Mrs H A Maw, Miss V E MacArthur, Major and Mrs Macdonald and two children, Dr A Moore, Rev Molony, H Miss Molony, Mr C W and Mrs Mumford, Rev C O and Mrs Newton, Lt J W O'Leary, Rev C and Mrs Pape and child, Master K Pape, Master W Pape, Lt F H B Passy, Mr and Mrs D Pepulin, Miss Peddar, Mrs C A Peters and Girl, Miss Plunkett, Mr Pregno, Mr P and Mrs Robinson and two children, Lt B W Shuttleworth, Lt T H Scott, Lt H C Strong, Rev and Mrs H J Thomas, Rev D J and Mrs Van Horn and two children, Rev P and Mrs Wagner and four children, Mr J L Wakeslings Major and Mrs D Warren, Mr A J Whishaw, Miss D Write

To New York—Mrs L M F Agers and child, Miss F William.
To Aden—Mr Griffin.

IN connection with the management of the forest and waste lands within the Vizianagram Estate, the Government have authorised the Collector and Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam to fix, by notification in the *District Gazette*, from time to time, the rates at which permits may be issued for the removal of timber of unreserved trees and of other forest produce, and for the grazing of cattle, and specify the areas within which such rates shall be in force. Such fees, the Government have ruled, shall not exceed the maxima prescribed for Government lands in the District of Vizagapatam.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—March 10, as a result of a carriage accident, Arthur Stuart Anderson, of 1, Camac Street, Calcutta, Broker, aged 55.
BOOTH—March 11, at Titaghur, of typhoid, fever, Thomas Tait Booth, General Manager, Titaghur Paper Mills, aged 59 years.
REEVES—March 8, at Balasore, Orissa, Eliza Marjorie Veronique, the dearly loved infant daughter of Lieutenant S. R. Reeves, R.A., and Mrs. Reeves, aged eight months and 17 days.
SWIFT—February 28, at Quetta, Baluchistan, of pleuro-pneumonia, aged 61 years Anne Swift, for 17 years Matron of the combined Railway and Civil Hospitals.

THE INDIAN CHIRETTA PLANT.

Is the finest TONIC and FEBRICIDE in the World.

The process of extracting the active principle was discovered by D. S. Kemp, F.C.S., and improved by him last year. The following preparations represent the remedy in its perfect and most active form.

Saccharo Chirettine, per bottle, Rs. 1-0, 1-8 & 2 8
Chirettones. (The above in *tablet* form), per bottle, Re. 1 0
Liquor Chirettince. (The above in *liquid* form), per bottle, Rs. 1-12 & 3 0
Chirettovin. (The above, combined with pure Wine, forming a palatable and Universal Tonic) ... ... per bottle, Rs. 2 8

ONLY MANUFACTURED BY

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THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6 h. 48 m.; Sun sets, 6 h. 48 m.; High water, 0-10 m., 0-24 n.; Low water, 6-12 m., 6-10 n.
P. and O. s. s. "Caledonia," with English mails of 1st inst. due to arrive at 9 a.m.
Naval and Military Display and Tattoo on the maidan, 9-30 p. m.
Evening Entertainment at Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas's, Pedder Road, 10 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.
B. B. R. A. Society—Meeting at 5-45 p.m. (S, T.).

NAWAB OF CAMBAY.—His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Cambay left Bombay for Cambay yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Special superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. "Capri" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

BURGLARY DURING DAY TIME.—Mr. Govindji Madhavji of Warden Road reported to the police that during his absence from home yesterday, some burglars robbed him of his jewellery of the value of Rs. 1,790.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon when Mr. J. J. Modi will read a paper—"A few Notes on Broach from an Antiquarian point of view."

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at the Club Tent at 6 a.m. on Sunday, leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-20 by train for a run to Thana to Kalyan and back: breakfast at Kalyan.

MAHIM DISPENSARY.—Statement showing the number of patients who attended the J. N. Wadia Charitable Dispensary, Mahim, during the month of February 1907.—Attendance 1,114. Average 39·8. Chief prevailing Diseases:—Malarial Fever, Ring worm, Itch and Indigestion.

A DISTINGUISHED LADY GRADUATE.—The P. and O. s.s. "Caledonia" which will arrive in Bombay to-day will bring down to India a distinguished Lady graduate in the person of Dr. Miss Violet Turkhud M. B.B.S, grand-daughter of the wellknown late Dr. Atmaram Pandurang and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M.A. Turkhud of Gondol. Miss Violet was born at Rajkot and when only a girl of 5 was sent by her parents to England for study. After a prolonged stay there and having passed the London Matriculation examination, she entered the London Free Hospital and studied medicine for upwards of five years where she passed with credit several examinations. Finally she passed the London M. B. B. S. examination with distinction, and obtained honours in Pathology. It is expected that this young lady will practice in Bombay where the Turkhuds have already established their name in this profession. She is a neice to the first Indian lady graduate of Bombay Dr. Miss M. Turkhud, L, R.C.P. (Edin) L. M. and S. (Bombay.)

A READY RECKONER.

"MULTIPLICATION is a vexation" states the rhyme, and there are many thoughtful people who have worked to save the general public. The result is the "ready reckoner." Amongst those which are particularly complete is that compiled by Mr. James Shaw, Auditor of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, which has just reached its second edition. The tables range from three pies to Rs. 100, rising by quarter-annas, while they give multiples from one to two thousand. Mr. Shaw in his first edition explained that the book was intended for railway work, but a glance suffices to show that it is equally useful for any other business where large transactions are taking place in small articles, and it can be confidently recommended to any one who finds that "practice drives me mad." The volume which is sold for Re 1-8 can be obtained of Messrs A. J. Combridge and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, March 15.
200 SHOOTING.

The Carter Cup and Inter Company Shoot will take place at Colaba on the 17th instant, shooting to commence at 7 a.m.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut., B. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, March 15.

923. Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place on the Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar, commencing with Matches I and II, on Monday the 18th Instant.

Entries close on Saturday the 16th Instant.

Programme can be had on application at Head-Quarters.

II. It is notified for information that the Company Prizes of "G" Company will be awarded on the results of Matches 1 to 6 of the Rifle Meeting programme.

III. The Tennant Memorial Marksman Challenge Cup, Match No. 16, will be fired on the Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next, the 17th Instant, commencing at 7 a.m.

924. Extract from Gazette of India Army Department, dated Fort William the 15th February 1907, is published for information:—

No 132. Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Captain Bertram Henry Hewett resigns his commission. Dated 8th January 1907.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

Holloway's Pills. The Hour of Danger. Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which, when neglected, increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous—a condition which betrays the grossest remissness—when these Pills, taken in accordance with their accompanying directions, would not only have checked, but conquered the incipient disorder. Patients daily forward details of the most remarkable and instructive cases in which timely attention to Holloway's advice has undoubtedly saved them from severe illness. These pills act primarily on the digestive organs, which they stimulate when slow and imperfect; and, secondly, upon the blood, which is thoroughly purified by them, whence is derived the general tone they impart, and their power of subjugating hypochondriacism, dyspepsia, and nervous complaints.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SENTENCE OF LIFE TRANSPORTATION QUASHED.

ON the appellate side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt have disposed of an appeal preferred by Naru bin Hari and Kasi bin Vithu, who were in November last convicted of murder by Mr. C. Roper, Sessions Judge of Satara, and were sentenced each to transportation for life. Mr. J. R. Gharpure and Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the accused; and Mr. M. R. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The two accused were charged with the murder of a woman named Chandra. On the 17th August last, the corpse of a woman was found in the river Tarli at the village of Palsin the Karad Taluka. Nobody identified the corpse, and it was despatched for examination to the Civil Surgeon, who certified to the effect that decomposition had advanced so far as to render examination useless. Information obtained by the police pointed to the possibility that the corpse might have been that of a girl named Chandra, who lived in a hamlet with her brother Bala Kalubar. It appeared that Chandra left her village about two years before, being driven away by her brother Bala because of her immoral habits, and went to Bombay. The police obtained information that, shortly before the corpse was found, Chandra was seen by some people in her village, and that she had since then disappeared. More information was obtained, connecting the two accused with her disappearance, and it was reported that Chandra had been on terms of criminal intimacy with accused No. 1 before she went to Bombay. It also transpired that the corpse was first found in a Teli's field, and was subsequently thrown into the river by the tenants of the field. The two accused admitted that they had thrown the corpse in this field, and made full confessions as to their having jointly murdered Chandra. Mr. Roper was of opinion that both confessions were substantially true, and they were admitted on the record. There was nothing on the record which could justify the confessions being excluded by section 24 of the Evidence Act. Both the accused were convicted and each sentenced to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving the Court's judgment, said the Sessions Judge had convicted both the accused practically on the evidence of their confessions. Before their Lordships, the Government Pleader had admitted that the rest of the evidence, if they excluded the confessions, was so unsatisfactory that the prosecution could not rely on it. That was also the Session Judge's view. Their Lordships agreed with the Session Judge and the Government Pleader on this point. The evidence as to the *corpus delicti* was such that their Lordships thought it unsafe to hold that the corpse found was that of the deceased Chandra. The witnesses, who saw the corpse, stated that it could not be identified as that of any particular person. The Civil Surgeon to whom it had been sent for "post mortem" examination certified that the corpse being in an advanced state of decomposition, no cause of death could be ascertained. Then if they examined the question of motive, the balance of probability was more in favour of them against the two accused. The deceased Chundra, according to the evidence for the prosecution, led a bad life. Her brother expelled her from his house, and she came to Bombay and returned to her village, being with child. If what the prosecution witnesses said was true, that this woman had been in the keeping of accused No. 1, it was hardly probable that he would have killed her. Then as to the evidence of the witnesses who said that they saw Chandra before the 13th August in Harpalwadi, it was strange that none of them gave any information to her brother that they had seen her. Some of them also stated that accused No. 1 took her away with him. They gave all this information to the Jamadar in October, whereas the case for the prosecution was that she had been murdered in August. They had only the confessions left, on which the Sessions Judge relied. The accused were under police surveillance before the 13th October. Assuming that the police had nothing to do with them before the 13th October, no reasonable explanation had been given as to why they were not placed before the magistrate until the 15th October, seeing that Satara, where the magistrate's office was located, was only ten miles from Harpalwadi. Their Lordships must decline to act on confessions taken under these circumstances. They were satisfied that there was a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the accused.

Their Lordships acquitted the accused and directed their discharge.

A QUESTION OF EASEMENT.

Their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Honble Mr. Justice Pratt disposed of in second appeal, a suit instituted by the original plaintiff and Appellant Rustomji Sagarji against the original defendant and respondent Jainudin in connection with the right of using a particular way. Mr. Branson instructed by Mr. Coyaji appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. M. B. Choubal.

The plaintiff sued for an injunction restraining the Defendant from obstructing the plaintiff and his men in going on foot and taking their carts, goods, &c. through a gully and for an order directing the defendant to remove the obstruction placed at the western end of the gully and to leave it always unoccupied. Plaintiff alleges that the piece of land forming the gully is between two houses, one belonging to him and the other to his mother Ratanbai; that the houses being in the bazar path are let out and used as shops; that the land abuts on the public ground is closed at the opposite end by the house at present belonging to the Defendant; that from very old times it has been left open for the commonuse of the adjoining houseowners, i.e., the plaintiff, his mother Ratanbai and the Defendants; that the plaintiff and the tenants of the house have the right to use this land in passing and repassing and in taking their animals and carts of goods through it and for making the carts to stand therein; that they have been using the gully for more than the past 40 years; and that the defendant wrongfully obstructed the Plaintiff's tenants.

The defendant on the other hand contends that the gully in dispute does not belong to the plaintiff; that it belongs to the Defendant alone and has been in his possession for more than 40 years and that the suit is time-barred.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Kalyan who granted the injunction. In appeal, the District Judge of Thana reversed the decree of the Court of the first instance and dismissed the suit with costs. Against this decision an appeal has been presented, the grounds of objection, among others being that (1) the Lower Appellate Court erred in setting aside the judgment of the Court of first instance on the supposed ground that it was vitiated by a palpable misapprehension and misconstruction of the documentary evidence in the case; (2) the Lower Appellate Court erred in brushing aside the plaintiff's title deeds and has omitted to consider the important admissions made by the Defendant and his witnesses some of which have been pointed out in the judgment of the Subordinate Judge, and that the Lower Appellate Court has not considered the evidence in the case as a whole.

After hearing the arguments of counsels, their Lordships remanded the case to the Lower Court for a fresh decision on the merits.

COMMERCIAL SUIT.

In the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar disposed of an application in the suit of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, against Messrs. Talati & Co., merchants in Bombay and China. Plaintiffs had supplied to the Defendants bales of yarn worth Rs. 1,68,645, out of which Rs. 83,000 had been paid leaving a balance of Rs. 85,645 to be recovered from the Defendants. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Daphtari Fereira and Dewan, appeared for the Plaintiffs: Mr. J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Artesbir Hormasji Dinshah & Co., appeared for the Defendants. A decree had been passed in the suit on 22nd February last.

Counsel were heard. Mr. Justice Davar, in disposing of the application, said when the case came on a very long written statement was placed on the file, and issues were raised; after which Mr. G. R. Lowndes, who conducted the defence in this commercial cause, submitted to a decree, which was without prejudice to any of the contentions raised by the defendants. Mr. Lowndes represented that on 12th March, the whole amount due to the plaintiffs would be settled. With great forbearance, the plaintiffs agreed not to apply for execution till that date: they had treated the defendants in this with fairness and candour. The plaint was filed early in January: they had not yet got any portion of their money. Payment by instalments was sought for: it was an indulgence granted by the Court under certain circumstances only. If should be remembered that the plaintiffs were a Company, who had a large amount of money due to them: defendants were admittedly in difficulties. Information, which Mr. Lowndes had said, his clients would give cheerfully, whenever required, has been withheld. Letter after letter seemed to have been written and no explanation was given. Now it was stated that the defendants had offered to give a mortgage of the Lonavla property which was valued at over one lakh of rupees. Plaintiffs were not bound to accept the mortgage: they were entitled to execute the decree as a matter of right. Indulgence was extended to the defendants in the expectation that they would pay a substantial portion of the plaintiffs' claim. The language of the decree was perfectly clear on the point. Intention of the defendants appeared to be to pay the whole amount by the 12th instant: but Mr. Lowndes stated that if they were not able to pay the whole amount, and if they were able to satisfy the Court that they had the intention to pay, their counsel would apply for payment by instalments. Plaintiffs waived their right for the time in these circumstances. The date, 12th March, had passed by: the payment was as distant as when the decree was passed. The Court had no doubt as to the good faith of the defendants: but at the same time, it would be manifestly unjust to the plaintiffs to stay the execution, for the reason that the other creditors of the defendant had their decrees. Leave was now given to the plaintiffs to execute the decree: the stay of execution was removed. Application for payment of the decretal amount by instalments was refused with costs.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Privilege leave on full pay for one month from the 23rd March is granted to the Honourable Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, with permission to prefix his leave to the summer vacation of the High Court.

The appointment of Mr. G. W. Moir as Consul for Norway at Bombay has been confirmed.

The appointment of Mr. E. Haldeman Dennison as Consul for the United States of America at Bombay has been confirmed.

The appointment of Mr. Toshiro Fujita as Consul for Japan at Bombay has been confirmed.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I. C. S., to act as Agent for the Mehwasi Estate, West Khandesh, from the date on which he takes over charge from Mr. W. C. Shepherd, B.A. (Oxon.), I. C.S., until the date on which is relieved by Mr. J. Dec. Atkins, I. C. S.

The resignation by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L. M., of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. Rustomji Dhanjibhai Setbna, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.), Bar.-at-Law, Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, confirmed as Official Assignee, Insolvent Debtors' Court, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. N. C. Macleod, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, on furlough for eight months from the 6th April or pending further orders.

Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, B.A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, vice Mr. P. E. Percival, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-law, I. C. S., pending further orders.

Mr. O. Rothfeld, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Sholapur, to exercise the powers contemplated in the Reformatory School Act.

Mr. G. R. J. Wilson to be a Special Magistrate for six months within the area comprised within the limits of the Island of Elephanta in the district of Kolaba.

Mr. G. D French, I. C. S., Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations is granted privilege leave for six weeks from the 1st May or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I. C. S., on special duty, is granted privilege leave for two months and five days from such date in April as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. P. E. Percival, B. A. (Oxon), Bar.-at-Law, I. C. S., is informed as Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, vice Mr. R. D. Sethna, B. A., LL. B., Bar.-at-Law, pending further orders.

Mr. C. R. Jefferies, at present Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona, acted as Superintendent of Police, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, from the 9th May to the 18th June both days inclusive.

Mr. A. M. T. Jackson I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. J. Crerar, I. C. S., Manager, Sind Incumbered Estates, is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months.

Mr. J. C. Ker, B.A. (Cantab.), I. C. S., to act as Manager, Sind Incumbered Estates, vice Mr. J Crerar, I. C. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I. C. S., to act as Collector of West Khandesh, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for West Khandesh from the date on which he takes over charge from Mr. W. C. Shepherd, B. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., until relieved by Mr. J. DeC. Atkins, I. C. S.

The Reverend J. E. H. Williams, M. A., is appointed Chaplain of Sukkur.

The Reverend T. H. Dixon, B. A., Chaplain on probation, is appointed Assistant Chaplain of Karachi.

Mr. Jehangir Dosabhai Framji, Bar-at-Law, on return from leave, to be Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act for the acquisition of lands for the purposes of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust vice Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S.

Captain and Honorary Major F. H. Addis, 2nd Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, is granted leave out of India for twenty-one months from 2nd April.

Leave of absence out of India for twenty-one months, from 6th April, is granted to Surgeon-Major A. A. H. Deane, 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant John Edward Neale, 1st Battalion Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, resigns his Commission. Dated 1st February.

Major Robert William Layard Dunlop to be Commandant with the rank of Lieutenant Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Colonel vice Nicholson resigned. Dated 10th November.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., on relief, to be on special duty in connection with the preparation of a Gazetter for Bombay Town and Island.

Mr. F. Norman, Temporary Engineer under covenant, employed in the Military Works Services, has been transferred by the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to the Public Works Department and appointed to this Presidency. He is posted to the Central Division.

Mr. J. B. S. Thubron, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months with effect from 27th March.

An extension of service up to 31st March is granted to Messrs. Manekji Hormusji Vazifdar and Shaligram Jagannath Desai, Sub-Engineers, 1st Grade and Honorary Assistant-Engineers, 2nd Grade, provided they continue to be thoroughly efficient and able to perform their duties.

Mr. A. X. Moraes, L. C. E., to be Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade permanent; Mr. H. J. Sykes, B.A., L. C. E., to be Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, permanent, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary and Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, permanent; Mr. V. M. Griffiths, to be Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary.

Mr. W. P. Johnson, Superior Reven

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ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Waters broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

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NOTIFICATION.

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OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE maintain that even the small increased cost is more than compensated for by the comparatively superior quality of their pianos of which they have so consistently supplied the public of this country for over 60 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of those musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent positions in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India*

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Standard Sympathetic Indian Cottage Piano, Rs. 780 increased to Rs. 825,

On the deferred system, { For 12 months Rs. 71 per month, increased to Rs. 75. For 24 months Rs. 38-12 per month, increased to Rs. 41.

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Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano Rs. 1,200, increased to Rs. 1,275.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

°.° All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1907.

FAMINE UNDER NATIVE RULE.

IN his recent paper on Famine in Gujarat, Sir Frederick Lely made brief mention of the Famine Report of Colonel Etheridge, published by the Bombay Government nearly forty years ago. A more detailed reference to this most valuable document, which is now almost unobtainable and lies buried among the four hundred or so odd volumes of that useful but generally neglected series of selections from the Records of Government, affords a complete refutation of the shallow theory, unsupported either by history or commen sense, of Congress politicians that famines are one of the results of British Rule and were not known here before our times. Lt.-Col. A. T. Etheridge was Alienation Settlement Officer of the Southern Division of this Presidency and was deputed by Sir Bartle Frere at the end of his rule here, to compile from all available sources an amount of past Famines chiefly before British Rule began. His appointment was very opportune as there were still some men left in 1867, who had personal experience of this dread evil befalling their districts when they were still under native rule. Now none remembers those times personally as nearly a century has elapsed since a great part of this Presidency passed from the Peishwa's misrule to us. Colonel Etheridge embodied in his report this information, obtained chiefly orally from old men, mostly non-official, and we shall quote from this very instructive evidence of the ravages of famine under native rule which it was, evidently helpless to check except in rare cases by charitable doles given fitfully and without method. An intelligent native of Cutch described the famine in that place in 1813 before we had anything to do with that State. "In the commencement many died of hunger and many sold their children for food. This famine was a great calamity. It affected the nature and inclination of the people. Modesty disappeared. No one could take grain or any thing else home unless accompanied by a guard. This distress lasted for four months and it is impossible to describe it fully. Everywhere there was lamentation. The calamity chiefly fell on the poor foreigners who happened to be in the province in great numbers. Such a state of things had not been known for a century past. Employment for labourers was very scarce The extent of the distress at that time makes a man tremble to think of even at this distant day." The same eye-witness says that when a famine occurred a few years later when the British forces had established their supremacy in Cutch, the calamity was borne better as "British authority regulated the resources of the province of Cutch. After this, the people became more wise, and wherever there was sweet water they caused wells to be sunk, and thus got a great part of the land irrigated. On this account no such want of food is now experienced."

Of the great famine which befell Gujarat in 1747 when there was still Moghul rule prevailing in that fertile province, and when the Gaekwar was just beginning his career in a small way there, an account from a native source is reproduced in the report. "Few such famines can ever have occurred in which not a drop of rain fell nor did a blade of grass grow. On this occasion the people of the city of Ahmedabad turned out for three days to pray for rain, but without effect. Prices rose daily. A rupee would purchase only three or four seers of grain. The people died in numbers, as did also cattle. Many ate the flesh of cattle which had so died. Tanks and rivers were dried up. The people in the villages becoming restless like fish for want of water, left their homes and wandered from jungle to jungle, numbers also going to Malwa and other places. No estimate can be formed of those that perished. The villages then depopulated were never again inhabited. The people were in no way assisted by the Government of the time. It does not appear that any measures of relief were adopted." Of the great distress of 1770 the same writer says: Thousands of people died of fever in two or three days so that none could be found to bury them. Every day the bodies of many people dead without heirs were dragged down and thrown in the sands of the Sabarmati. The people of the provincial towns and villages came in blocks to the city to sell their children. Children fetched one or two rupees each." The following ghastly picture is drawn of the terrible famine of 1791 by a member of the Surat Nawab's family. "Raghoba came to Surat from Poona with many persons who suffered from the famine. The grain which was concealed by the merchants was plundered and the famine is commonly called 'Rago Gardis Kal.' Nawab Nizamoodin was then ruler of Surat. When no grain or grass could be procured the cattle were slaughtered and their flesh was sold very cheap in the streets. The poor people assembled when the cattle were slaughtered and drank the blood, which caused death. Nobody could then think of his religion. Those who were wealthy could get inferior kinds of grain, but only with great trouble. This caused heat in the stomach and produced death. Thousands of people thus died, and nobody went to burn or bury them. The poor people eagerly sold their children for eight annas each. Little infants were given away for nothing to be supported. Millions of souls thus perished. At this time there was some religious ceremony performed in Syud Edroos' family but nothing could be procured except four or five dry dates which were rotten. The rulers of Broach, Baroda, Bombay and Surat were different individuals who prevented the export of grain from one city to another. These measures caused great distress." Such are some of the many lurid accounts given in Colonel Etheridge's report, and we would recommend the adverse critics of British Rule who lightly talk as Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji did of "British-made famines," to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest its contents if, perchance, they have heard of its publication by the Bombay Government in 1868.

LANGUAGES AT CAMBRIDGE.

THE subject of modern languages at Cambridge has been brought prominently forward by the appeal of the Duke of Devonshire who hopes to see some "pious donor" come forward following the example set at the sister University which has the Taylorian Institution. Yet though Oxford has taken the lead in this one respect, much of the change in feeling which has taken place with regard to modern languages schools is the result of work at Cambridge, which has organised modern language studies on a scientific and literary basis, has given Honours degrees to duly qualified students of English, French and German and has, by means of its Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos course trained, since 1884, several hundred men and women in the higher study of some at least of the most important European languages and literature. This Tripos has been largely used as the avenue leading to a number of different callings, especially, of course, to the teaching profession, where it would prove still more valuable, if salaries and prospects of promotion were what they ought to be and if more of our best men were attracted by a scholastic career. Still, as it is, many excellent modern language masters and mistresses, some of whom are now heads of important schools, have received their training at Cambridge. Moreover a considerable number of the modern language professors and professors' assistants at Universities and University Colleges in England and Wales are Tripos graduates who, by means of their teaching, have done much for the improvement of modern language studies all over the country. Not a few men and women of the Cambridge school have done original work and have by their published research work advanced our knowledge in various fields of European literature. A fair number of men and women trained at Cambridge have also subsequently taken degrees of Ph.D. and others abroad. The "Modern Language Quarterly," the first important periodical in England dealing exclusively with the study and teaching of modern languages, was for seven years mainly edited and written by men residing or trained at Cambridge. But this good work has been done despite the lack of proper equipment and the Duke of Devonshire has realised this. It is not in the interest of the nation that the oldest modern languages schools in the country should be starved and hampered everywhere in its important work. A flourishing school of modern languages should be set up and maintained at Cambridge which would produce every year a number of men and women highly and specially trained for the various careers of professors, teachers, secretaries, critics, translators, journalists, Civil Servants, Diplomatists, Politicians, Military Officers, Publishers, and men of business generally. All of these require not only an intimate acquaintance with the foreign languages themselves and with their literatures, but also, by means of them, a right appreciation of the character, ideals, and difficulties of the great nations who are fellow-workers with the English in the field of modern European civilisation. As an exponent of modern foreign thought (which is too often but imperfectly understood and rashly judged) to the rising generations of English men and women the Cambridge Honours School of Modern Languages, if properly endowed, would become of inestimable advantage to the nation at large.

ARTIFICIAL SILK,

THE manufacture of artificial silk has assumed dimensions of considerable proportions during the past ten years and gives promise of still further progress, but it has been confined to the Continent and little has been done in England. Up to about half a dozen years ago practically the whole of the output was produced by the gun cotton method of Count Chardonnet in 1884. The broad details of this process are that nitro-cellulose is dissolved in a mixture of ether and alcohol and the solution so obtained is forced under water pressure through capillary tubes into water in which the stream issuing from the fine orifice solidifies sufficiently to enable it to be wound directly on to bobbins. The difficulties in the way of producing a fibre by this process sufficiently strong to have any industrial value were enormous, and it is said that more than £70,000 was dropped by those financially interested before the first kilogram was ready for the market. Many patents covering various improvements have since been taken out, but the general principles remain as at first described. But it was not so much the difficulty of perfecting the method which kept Englishmen out of the market as the obsolete regulation which refuses to differentiate between commercial and potable alcohol, a rule which is now raising the ire of all motor engineers. More regard is now paid to the limitations of artificial silk, and its use is confined chiefly to the manufacture of ribbons, braids, furniture coverings, and tapestries. But a satisfactory fabric cannot be woven from artificial silk alone; the warp is either real silk or cotton, and only the weft artificial silk. Large quantities are also used in the manufacture of "satin chip" for making ladies' hats. Since 1900 other processes than the Chardonnet have been worked commercially, with more or less success. Of these the cupro-ammonium method has been the most satisfactory, and it is probable that this process will eventually oust the nitro-cellulose one entirely. In this process cotton is dissolved in an ammoniacal solution of copper oxide and the solution forced through very fine apertures into an acid solution. The viscose method, where solution is effected with sodium hydrate and carbon bisulphide, is also worked, but the amount produced by this method, which is employed in England, is comparatively small. One thing is certain and that is, that the time has long come for some change in the regulations in order to allow England a chance of fair competition in scientific manufactures, from many of which it is now shut out by reason of the restrictions on alcohol.

THE SHIPPING TRADE.

ACCORDING to a Manchester correspondent the shipping community in that centre is thoroughly upset by the phenomenal congestion and consequent detention at several of the leading ports, both at home and abroad. British shipowners say they had never before had to suffer such ruinous delays as they are suffering now and so far as can be seen there is no immediate prospect of relief. In the Bristol Channel and on the Tyne, for instance, the ports have been for some time absolutely full of steamers waiting their loading turns, and the Continental ports, more especially Antwerp and Genoa, are just as bad. The result is that the shipowner has to bear the brunt at both ends, and heavy demurrage claims are incessant. But for these delays it is believed the shipping trade would not only be good but actually profitable in spite of a somewhat unsatisfactory freight market. Coal is dear, yet the demand is practically unlimited and for this class of cargo fair freights could be earned; but there is not accommodation for the boats, hundreds of which are losing time and money lying in the docks and rivers. So far as the shipowner is concerned, his chief desire just now is for amended charter party conditions, so that less by delay should fall equally between owner and charterer. But more than this, it is felt, will have to be done. Port and harbour authorities are stated to have fallen behind the necessities of the development of modern shipbuilding and have not adequate accommodation for the rapid increase in the world's trade. The railway companies will have to furnish a better supply of rolling stock, as the shortage of waggons in England and abroad as in India has materially increased the congestion. If the leading and discharging facilities are to be improved and brought up to date, observes the same writer, lavish expenditure will have to be made, and this again raises the old question whether the burden of adequately developing docks and harbour is to be a local or a national affair.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Gisela" left Trieste for Karachi and Calcutta on the 12th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Trieste," from Trieste, left Aden for Colombo on the night of the 13th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Vindobona," from Trieste, arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 13th instant.

THE Austsisn Lloyd's s. s. "Maria Valerie" sailed from Calcutta for Trieste on the morning of the 13th instant.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. "Ischea" left Hongkong for Bombay on the 14th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Samiramis," from Trieste, left Aden on the night of the 13th instant, and is due here on the 18th instant at 12 noon.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Austria," from Japan, left Penang for Bombay on the evening of the 13th instant and is due here on the 23rd instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental with the homeward Mails of the 9th instant, arrived at Aden at 9 p. m. on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Victoria with the outward Mails of the 8th instant, left Suez at 5 a. m. on Thursday.

FITZGERALD'S Circus will leave Calcutta on Sunday, arriving here on Tuesday and opening on the evening of the following day. The plan may be seen at Messrs. Soundy's.

GOVERNMENT has sanctioned the sale of the Church Gate Street estate, of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, to Sett Hajee Ismail Hajee Hassum for Rs. 1,50,000.

DURING the week ending 12th March 22 chests of opium were removed from warehouse, being sent to Cutch Mandvi, Surat, Sholapur and Ahmedabad. Thirty-five chests were imported from Indore.

THE text is reproduced in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the report of the Select Committee of the Viceroy's Council on the proposed amendment of the law relating to Insolvency in British India.

A TERRIBLE explosion of the boiler of a ginning factory has occurred at Jetpur, resulting in the death of four men and the injury of five others. Some of the pieces of the boiler were blown off two miles.

HIS HONOUR SIR CHARLES Montgomery Rivaz, K. C. S. I., ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Panjab, arrived here yesterday evening. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival.

THE London correspondents of Ceylon papers telegraph:—The Rubber market is quiet on larger receipts. The quotation for fine hard Para is 5s. 1d. The tea market is quieter, especially for common grades. The Putupaula Tea Estate Co., Ltd., will be issued next Monday as the "P. P. E. (Ceylon) Rubber Estates, Limited."

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 26th January, amounted to Rs. 31,751, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 16,259. The total earnings from 1st January to 26th January were Rs. 86,194, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 81,792.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 26th January, amounted to Rs. 1,946, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 431. The total earnings from 1st January to 26th January, were Rs. 7,215, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,411.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 26th January, amounted to Rs. 5,039, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 162. The total earnings from 1st January to 26th January, were Rs. 16,104, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 162.

AN amusing interlude occurred in the Calcutta High Court the other day. A Barrister applied to the Judge for an adjournment of a case, with the consent of the other side. "Don't you think the Court should also be consulted," asked the Judge. "Oh, no," came the swift retort, "Your Lordship is not sitting here for disciplinary purposes." And Counsel had his way.

WE learn that the Rev. Canon J. W. Foley, Chaplain of All Saints' Church, Bangalore, is going to live with and help the S. P. G. Brotherhood at Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore, till the end of the year with the view of then permanently joining it. Canon Foley's long experience at Bishop Corrie's Grammar School in Madras will make him a valuable addition to the Brotherhood, which is going to take charge of one of the oldest and best European Schools in Southern India.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 12 was 1,220, giving a death-rate of 19·80 per annum per thousand as against 96·56, the corresponding period of last year, and 105·20 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 102 died from fevers; 497 plague; 1, small-pox; 3, measles; 2, cholera; 3, leprosy; 80, pthisis; 35, diseases of the nervous system; 197, affections of the respiratory organs; 48, diarrhœa; 29, dysentery; 29, still-born; 91, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 33; Brahim, 43, Lingast, 8; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 575; Hindu low caste, 165; Musalman, 290; Parsee, 28; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 37; Eurasian, 2; European, 2; Negro-frican, 1. The total number of births was 312 as against 366 the corresponding period of last year, and 363 the average over the past five years. The death rate according to the last census was 63·38 per mille.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

A Mistress of Intrigue.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

The first Court of the season is held to-night and though largely of an official and diplomatic character, it will be a brilliant affair.

The conservatories at Frogmore have been ransacked for their finest blooms, and Buckingham Palace to-night with its beautiful floral decorations personally supervised by the Queen, the magnificent uniforms of the men and the exquisite Court gowns and glistening jewels of the ladies will see a dazzling scene.

The debutantes of whom there are many this season will, it is true, postpone their curtsey until the later Courts, but several charming brides are to be presented on their marriage and the gowns to be worn are of unusual beauty. I say this, after a round of the leading ateliers, where for the last week skilful workers and embroideresses have been employed putting the final touches to gowns and trains that are without exaggeration dreams of beauty.

No one indeed who does not know the studios of our leading Court modistes from the inside, can realise how much the Courts do for trade. Not only the Court dressmakers but the florists and photographers as well as the jewellers have cause to bless the social convention which demands that society should make obeisance before Their Majesties.

The use of only the most delicate tints is a noticeable feature of all the gowns I have seen for to-night. White and cream, and grey that is so pale that it seems more like white, light orchid shades, the new *safe au lait*, and soft tints of blue and rose are the colours to be worn, and this it seems is in deference to the known preference of Queen Alexandra for these delicate colourings. When not garbed in black which becomes her still fair complexion and deep blue eyes to perfection the Queen always wears mauve or grey or a blend of both. One of the prettiest owns I have seen will be worn by one of our younger duchesses. Of white ninon over soft white satin with countless tucks and insertions of the finest cobwebby silver lace, the tulle berthe and sleeves finished with silver cords and tassels and a silver girdle, this is a delectable garment and the Court train of white velvet bordered with silver leaves is worthy of the whole.

Gold and silver, sometimes transparent white chiffon or shimmering gauze over gold or silver tissue, but more often exquisite silk fabrics embroidered in gold and silver will be worn by many of our Society leaders. Yet another sartorial triumph which will make its appearance before the throne to-night is of pale cafe au lait faille de chine and Alencon lace. The train is a wonderful production of the same fabric and colour, bordered with gold lame and richly embroidered with chiffon velvet flowers of a darker shade. Each flower has a topaz centre and the surrounding foliage is of gold thread.

Delicate colourings, by the way, will be worn even by those ladies who have long passed their youth, for one of the discoveries of the modern modiste is that mauves, pinkish greys and even certain shades of white are infinitely more becoming to white and faded complexions than the sharp contrast of more decided colours.

A BURNS' STORY.

A capital Burns' story which also happens to be a true one is going the rounds of clubs. John Burns' love for basking in the limelight is admitted by his best friends. Last Tuesday the King held the second levee of the year at St. James' Palace and among those summoned to attend were the President of the Local Government Board and his new Parliamentary Secretary Dr. Macnamara, the two ministers who, more than any others, stand for democracy.

Dr. Macnamara—who by the way looks remarkably handsome in his new ministerial uniform—and his chief donned their gold lace at the Local Government Board offices.

"We'll call a cab, John," (although a member of the Cabinet the member for Battersea is still "John" to his intimates) said Dr. Macnamara as a matter of course, when the two were ready.

"No 'Mac' we will not have a cab. We will walk—and we will walk across the Park!" announced Mr. Burns imperturbably.

And despite all protests from his Parliamentary Secretary the two ministers in their gorgeous uniforms did walk across the Park. Result:—Four snapshots and what the admirers of John Burns call a "characteristic portait," in all the evening papers. No one knows better than the President of the Local Government Board how the man in the street regards such little departures from orthodox routine.

A MISTRESS OF INTRIGUE.

There was some fear at the beginning of the week that the season would again be marred through the Court being in mourning. Much to the relief of everyone, however, the King decided that there should be no court mourning for Princess Clementine of Saxe-Cobourg who died in Vienna on Saturday. The Bourbon Princess who was a woman of vast wealth had long outlived her own generation. The daughter of Louis Philippe, France's citizen King, Princess Clementine who was in her ninetieth year, had lived in stormy times. She had all the love of intrigue that characterised the women of the Bourbons and at the zenith of her career she was dreaded is half the chancellories of Europe. She has been called the cleverest woman in Europe by great Continental statesmen, and the description was appropriate. All her life she had plotted, first to restore the throne of France to the Bourbons and later she succeeded with the help of her enormous fortune in establishing her favourite son Ferdinand on the throne of Bulgaria. To the last she remained extraordinarily active and full of determination, suffering only from deafness. A stately woman with snow white hair, classic features and keen blue eyes, she is said in appearance to have strikingly resembled her ancestor Louis XIV.

THE SEASON'S COLOUR.

Dover-street, the modern Petticoat-lane is still looking for *the* colour. Every season there is one colour which is *the* colour. Last Autumn it was red, in many shades it is true, varying from shrimp pink to vieux rose; last spring it was mauve and in the summer we had a run on Empire green. For the moment, however, Dame Fashion has turned her back on all distinctive colours and the Parisian artists in dress are obtaining exquisite effects by the use of the most delciate pastel tints. Such a shade is the new "chalk white" which is second cousin to the old favourite "oyster white." Chalk white has a suggestion of pale grey in its depths. It is a cold colour however, and only becoming to the few.

More likely to be generally acceptable is the new cafe au lait shade, which is entirely different from any yellow we have known. Combined with a rich shade of brown and tinted lace the modistes are achieving delightful results through the medium of cafe au lait satin fased cloth.

Most lovely of all is the new "peach" colour and it is very possible that this will resolve itself into the missing colour. Not everyone of course could risk a frock of peach coloured crepe de chine or cloth, but spring hats carried out in this most beautiful shade are proving immensely becoming. Peach coloured cloth beautifully embroidered in a Greek key pattern is being combined with the utilitarian and ever popular navy blue serge or cloth and the result is again excellent.

THE NEW FIGURE.

With the revival of the picturesque fashions worn under the second Empire, the wasp waist of which I wrote a short time ago has become a painful reality.

How can modern notions of hygiene be reconciled with the requirements of fashion, is the question now being put by fashionable women to the experts in Bond-street who are responsible for the beauty and form of their society colients, and, by reducing the number of under garments and elongating the corset it is wonderful how the waist measurement may be apparently reduced without any tight lacing at all.

But that is not all. With a cheerful self-sacrifice the woman who would be in the mode is dieting herself by living with Spartan-like severity and taking long walks An hour's walk before breakfast is the prescription of one Harley-street physician who has won renown by his successful method of reducing too, too, solid flesh.

The style of dress too contributes to the suggestion of sylph-like proportions. Empire and Princess gowns show an arrangement of high and unusually loose bodice drapery, and the fulness of the skirt below the waist is emphasised, leaving the waist itself quite free from drapery and thus imparting a remarkably slender waist effect.

LADY DE CLIFFORD'S NEW ROLE.

It is sometimes forgotten that Camille Clifford was not the first Gibson Girl to loom large in the public eye by an alliance with a scion of noble family. Lady de Clifford who only a year ago was Eva Carrington, the Gibson Girl, has quite astonished her husband's friends by settling down as a model chatelaine at Lord de Clifford's beautiful place in County Galway. They began their married life with a six months' honeymoon tour in Abyssinia, and now that the hunting is nearly over the two are planning a further trip of exploration and big game hunting in the wilds of Africa. Lady de Clifford, so their friends say, is no less keen on exploring than her husband who is a born traveller. Lord de Clifford's Gibson Girl bride has the distinction of being the tallest woman in the Peerage, her height being six feet two inches.

Princess Henry of Battenberg is already in Madrid where she will remain with her daughter until after the event in April which will—so the Spanish people ardently hope and pray—give their young King and Queen an heir.

It is King Afonso's special desire that all the baby clothes should be of Spanish make and more than a hundred Spanish women are now putting the final touches to the baby clothes on which much exquisite embroidery and priceless lace has been lavished. Queen Victoria herself has the English preference for fine Valenciennes and broiderie Anglaise, but, Court tradition demands the rise of the wonderful old Mechlin lace which has been in the possession of the Spanish Royal family since the time of Ferdinand VII. Although the work is entirely Spanish, Princess Beatrice, the Queen's mother supplied the models for the tiny garments, with the exception of the handsome christening robe which was worn by the King himself and by his father before him.

Queen Victoria according to the latest advices remains in excellent health and unlike the majority and modern mothers has expressed a great desire to nurse her own babe, thus following the example of her grandmother our own Queen Victoria. Spanish Queens up to now have always handed their children to wet nurses from the Asturias, and should the young Queen persist in her determination, there will be a fearful furore at the Palace.

"TOLERANCE."

The controversy which is at present occupying the attention of all Bombay, between the Bishop and many of his clergy, is surely a strange one, for such an enlightened century as the twentieth; when tolerance and religious freedom of thought has become almost universally recognised. It shows a lack of broad-mindedness, a "tilting at straws," which would be almost ludicrous, if it were not so pitiable as mistaken earnestness and zeal. Surely all earnest-minded truly religious people, must recognise, that it is not the form whereof we clothe our religious that matters but the spirit! What is religion, but the craving for, worship of, the infinite? With the same universal ideal breathing through all religions; the losing of the egotistical self in the greater self which is God. The striving after perfection through self-development, the foregoing of the pleasureable lower to attain the spiritual higher; the giving forth of love to those we come in contact with seeking to make them happier, to allay their pain, to influence them for good. Is not this the spirit embodied in all religions! We are so prone to lose sight of the fundamental in the symbolism with which we clothe, not only our religions, but everything connected with ourselves—thereby making the outer covering of more importance than the inner; whereas the fundamental alone matters. At death, the conventions, the shams, the hypocrisies of this world fall back, are stript from us, and the human soul, naked, goes forth to meet its Maker Will the form be of any consequence then; will it matter whether we were Christian, Mahomedan, Buddhist, Theosophist or Hindu? "Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in Heaven." Love alone is the fulfilling of the laws and the seeking after God and the highest, always and in everything.

Above all we must remember, that religions themselves are individual and partake of the personality and nature of mankind; therefore no religion is infallible or wholly good or all satisfying. They represent the growth of nations and are the groupings of humanity after truth, the adaptation and transforming of abstract ideals into tangible realities, the embodying of the spiritual with the external. They develop according to man's spiritual growth, for so in proportion does God reveal Himself, and he does reveal Himself in divers ways and to many peoples.

Every religion that has so far swayed men's minds, has done its work and added one more figure to the sum total development, then as we grew beyond it another took its place, and so on through all the stages according to our growth.

And thus thinking, we condemn not any man's religion, if through the outward form of such he find his way to God, let him cling to it. Truth is not contained in any one creed, but is universal; and the spirit of religion, which is love, unselfishness, self-sacrifice, tolerance, the teaching common to all. Therefore, let us seek a broader outlook, a wider tolerance, a grander sympathy in our dealings with all humanity, remembering always that the form is but the symbol and embodiment of the spirit, whose essence and teaching is Love.

M. DE VERE.

WEDDING AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Marjoribanks—Simcox.

THE marriage took place yesterday (the 14th instant) of Miss Elizabeth Homfray (Bessie) Simcox, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Kingdon Simcox, formerly Rector of Ewelme Oxon, and Captain James Leslie Marjoribanks, I. M. S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. A.H.A. Simcox, I.C.S., Collector of East Khandesh, and she was fortunate also in having her mother present—a good fortune which does not befall all Indian brides. Captain Alec. Marjoribanks, 52nd Sikhs, brother of the bridegroom, was "best man." Master Louis Simcox, nephew of the bride, made a dear little page, guarding the bride's bouquet while the ceremony took place. The bride, who looked charming, wore a lovely dress of white crepe de Chine with a broad band of soft satin at the foot and festoons of narrow ribbon above. The dress had a high belt and there were narrow ribbons on the bodice to correspond with the skirt. The bridegroom and bestman were in uniform.

There was a goodly gathering of friends at the wedding though as the bride and her mother are only visiting and not resident in India. Many of those most interested were necessarily absent.

After the wedding Mrs. Simcox was "At Home" at the Great Western Hotel, and then Captain and Mrs. Marjoribanks received the guests and the bride cut the cake with the bridegroom's sword. Healths were drunk and photographs taken, the happy couple leaving at 1-30 for camp in the district of Nassik, where the honeymoon is to be spent, while the friends adjourned to the Yacht Club to a tiffin given by the bride's brother, Mr. Simcox. The presents which had already reached the bride and bridegroom from relations and friends included:—

Bridegroom to the Bride, Gold curb bracelet and thistle brooch; Bride to Bridegroom, Gold-pin and travelling bag; Bride's mother to the Bride, necklace and bracelet of Kashmir crystals in silver and silver fitted dressing case and lace handkerchief; Rev (), Marjoribanks, father of Bridegroom to the Bride Pearl pendant; Mr. J. Marjoribanks I. F. S. (best boy) and Mrs. Marjoribanks, China tea and coffee set; Mr. A. Marjoribanks (brother) 52nd Sikhs, Lamp and tea kettle; Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S. (brother) and Mrs. Simcox and Master Lewis Simcox, Entree dish; Mrs Finlay of Aberlowe (aunt of the bridegroom) Cheque, Miss Leslie, Aunt of Bridegroom, Cheque; Surgeon-General and Mrs. Greany, set of preserve jars in stand; Hon'ble Mr. Justice and Mrs. Heaton, pair of silver lamps; Mr. and Mrs. Macbeth, Entree dish; Miss Kavanagh, six Indian silver salt cellors; Rev. J. Cameron and Mrs. Cameron, Inkstand; Mr. and Mrs. Raleigh Amesbury, set of tea-spoons; Mr. Arthur Ashbury, Reading lamp; Mr. P. Lambert, D. S. P., scent bottles Captain W. K. Dickenson, travelling clock; Mr. F. S. Greenaway B.D.P., Manicure case; Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Poingdestre, crumbscoop; Rev. A. and Mrs Manwaring Nasik, Writing set in Japanese Metal Work; Captain, and Mrs. Cazely, Photo frame; Captain and Mrs. North, set of flower vases; Mr. and Mrs. Doran, silver salt cellers.

THE JENA EXPLOSION.

EARFUL FORCE OF THE FLAMES.

Armoured Belt Burned.

FOUL PLAY SUGGESTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 14.

Journal des Debats hints at the possibility of lay in connection with the "Jena" explosion. special correspondents at Toulon describe re as burning yesterday in spite of the flooding vessel.

violence of the flames has astonished naval s the "Jena's" hull was almost incombustible. the plates seemed to burn.

LATER.

latest official reports state that 118 men perished out of the crew of the "Jena." The stion of foul play is based on the fact that ccident occurred in the stern of the "Jena" the officers' cabins were situated.

PERSIA.

The Anglo-Russian Convention.

TREATMENT OF PARSIS.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

the House of Commons, Mr. Smeaton asked her the Persian Government had acquiesced e draft Anglo-Russian Convention.

r. Runciman replied that Sir Edward Grey can othing about negotiations with Russia or any Power which are still unconcluded.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

e Persian Legation in London has informed Mancherjee Bhownaggree that a searching stigation is being made into the murder of the ees at Yezd, and that there is no cause for ees in Persia to be anxious as regards their y, as Parsees are both liked and respected.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

a gathering of the Central-Asian Society, with . Collen presiding, Sir Thomas Gordon gave a e on the Persian Reform Movement. The rer said that the outstanding fact was n arbitrary Government had been replaced by stitutional one without any violent distur- . This reform might create a patriotism would render foreign conquest less easy than seemed hitherto. England's desire, said the rer, was to see Persia prosperous and strong. Lepel Griffin said that he doubted the success presentative institutions in an Oriental land. Hart Davis, M.P., said that if the experiment in were successful our position in India would reatly affected, for hopes would be raised would be difficult to satisfy fally.

E. Collen, the president of the meeting, wished xperiment every success. The establishment of lled Government in Persia, he said, would mean ter security in India and an extension of nerce.

REST OF LORD WILLIAM NEVILL.

Alleged Theft of Jewellery.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

Lord William Nevill has been charged at West- minster Police Court with stealing jewellery, it is leged by trickery. He, it is alleged, substituted r a box containing jewels a similar box containing pal.

He has been remanded on bail for five thousand ounds.

THE COERCION ACT.

Repeal Strongly Supported.

BUT TIME CONSIDERED UNSUITABLE.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The House of Commons, by 252 votes to 83, has dopted a Nationalist motion which the Govern- ent supported, urging the repeal of the Coercion ct.

Mr. Birrell said the Government was pledged to bolish this tyrannical code, which was already spended, but the time was unsuitable for repeal view of the possibility of a conflict with the ouse of Lords, and also of the programme of ish legislation which the Government hoped to troduce after Easter.

ROBBERY AT THE SOUTH AFRICAN EXHIBITION.

Valuable Gold Ingots Missing.

LODON, MARCH 13.

Two gold ingots valued at £1,600 were stolen rom the South African Exhibition yesterday vening.

Up to the present no arrests have been made.

THE TROUBLES IN RUSSIA.

Bomb in a Student's Lodgings.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

While the police were searching some students' lodgings in Kharkoff, a bomb exploded, killing the gendarmerie Officer, three policemen, and two civilians. Six people were injured.

THE ARBUTHNOT FAILURE.

No Official Action at Home.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

Mr. Smeaton, in the House of Commons, asked Mr. Morley to consider as public the enquiry into the insolvency of the Arbuthnots.

Mr. Morley, in reply, stated that the enquiry in the Madras Court is public, and that there is no present reason for any enquiry independent of this.

FINANCIAL PANIC IN NEW YORK.

ENGLAND AFFECTED.

Consols Fall Heavily.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT CALLS POSTPONED.

A CRASH FEARED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 14.

Unprecedented selling on the New York Stock Exchange, owing to the banks calling in loans in view of heavy disbursements, has caused a panic. The Cabinet at Washington has decided to postpone the calling in of thirty million dollars deposited with the banks in order to relieve the stringency.

The fall of Consols is depressing the City and the fear is expressed that speculation in New York may cause a crash.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

In view of the alarmist reports current in the city yesterday in consequence of the weakness of Consols the *London Times* remarks that this weakness is the inevitable accompaniment of a prolonged spell of dear money and high prices of commodities and that the activity of trade is in itself a highly satisfactory symptom.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

Consols have dropped to 84 ¼, this being the lowest since 1866.

The money stringency is caused by American speculation, the chief cause being that prices in New York have slumped from five to ten points.

The news that there is a panic on the New York Stock Exchange is not altogether unexpected, for for several months past there has been a stringency in the American Money Market, chiefly owing to speculative lock-ups and to large sums required for moving produce. Lately a better feeling had set in, but evidently the banks have shut down on speculation and have thus precipitated a crisis.

We hear that the local banks have been warned that the Bank of England rate may be raised to-day and information is to hand that Consols have fallen to 84⅛, the over night quotation being 85⅛.

Local Banking opinion is divided both as to the cause of the panic and its effect. There is ample proof that London has been aware of an impending crisis and, it is thought, may have exercised sufficient caution to be free from the actual slump, even though it suffers from the reflected uneasiness and tightness of money. The fall in Consols has been steady—3/16 on Saturday, 1/8 on Monday and 7/16 on Tuesday leading up to the last and heaviest drop recorded in the movement.

The cotton business is already well financed and the Indian trade is not considered likely to be hampered for any length of time. A prominent broker in Bombay suggests that the slump may have been engineered so that some of the Trusts may benefit by the panic. In his opinion, however, Indian trade is likely to suffer owing to London having to provide for heavier demands. The highest feature seems to be that a crisis has been expected and preparations have been made to face it.

How London has been caught in the New York panic is clearly illustrated in the following extract from a leader, dated 9th February in the leading commercial paper in New York :—

Sentiment yesterday, as on every previous day of the week, was colored to a large extent by the advices as to European feeling. The excellent statement of the Bank of England on Thursday—when the percentage of reserves was reported at nearly 50—tended to reassure the London market and encouraged our bankers to take advantage of our very strong position in international trade. American engagements have not been heavy thus far, but the heavy purchases by London of our securities and short-term notes, reinforcing the trade advantage we had secured ere Mr. Schiff's banking house made the engagement announced a week ago to-day, have depressed exchange here to a point where it is profitable to take gold for import, irrespective of adventitious assistance. There remains only the question of expediency, and the latest advices from Europe indicate that the Americans will get a fair share of what is due in London on Monday next.

It is impossible to know how far prudence will permit these engagements to go in the face of numerous assurances by British and French financiers that they will not aid an American stock speculation; but what has happened this week would go to confirm the view that the bankers now competing with the Bank of England, India and South America in the "only free market for gold" will not push their inquiries to lengths calculated to alarm the London financial world. There is room for effective operations short of tactlessness; and caution is all the more desirable now that the French income tax scheme has introduced a disturbing factor into the international situation. It may be that one result of the latter arrangement will be to lead Frenchmen to take American securities in larger volume. More likely the first effect will be seen in London's precautions to guard against a French demand for gold. Doubtless the Paris bourse will recover soon from the first adverse influence of the project; but the ultimate consequences to the French investment market will be far reaching; and international financiers in Wall Street believe that American standard securities will be more in demand than ever in Europe as the readjustment due to the new legislation proceeds.

FEREIRA'S RAID.

Death Sentences Commuted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 13.

A telegram from Capetown states that the death sentence on Retief and Potgieter for participation in Fereira's raid have been commuted to fifteen years. The other raiders are sentenced to imprisonment for life.

LORD SELBORNE AND THE TRANSVAAL.

Reported Dissatisfaction.

RECALL URGED.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

There is a growing demand in the Transvaal that Lord Selborne should be recalled.

It is reported that he is leaguing the mine-owners to thwart the Ministry.

UNSETTLED PUNJAB WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 14.

Unsettled weather is reported from the Punjab and nearly general rain, accompanied by hail, in some districts is reported. If this continues, damage to crops is nearly certain.

THE AMIR IN AFGHANISTAN.

Great Durbar at Jellalabad.

EXILES RETURN TO KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 14.

The *Pioneer's* Frontier Correspondent states that orders have been issued at Jellalabad for a great Durbar there on "Nauroz" (21st March) in honour of the Amir's return from India.

The Principal Tribal leaders and raises of the District have been summoned.

It is reported that an Afridi, named Baramai, a hanger on of the refugee Malik Khwas Khan, Zakka Khel, has been arrested at Jellalabad charged with buying rifles and cartridges from Afghan soldiers. He is said to have disposed of arms in the Afridi country and evidence of his transactions is being collected.

Sardar Inayat Ullah, the heir-apparent of Afghanistan, was in Camp for some time at Dhakka last month. An examination of the bed of the Kabul River there was made with a view to the possible construction of an iron bridge.

This would give a connection between Dhakka and Mohmand Town of Kalpura on the left bank of the river.

A number of Mahomedan Sardars, who have been in exile for many years, are said to be on their way back to Afghanistan *via* Quetta, the Amir having given them permission to settle at Kandahar on the recommendation of the Governor of that Province.

This is in accordance with Habibullah's general policy of allowing refugees to return, on their promise of good behaviour.

The *Pioneer's* Peshawar Correspondent telegraphs that information has been received from Kabul that a good deal of dissatisfaction has been aroused among the more fanatical portion of the community by the visit of His Majesty the Amir to India. It is impossible to say in what from the accounts of the Amir's doings in India have reached Afghanistan, or how they have been interpreted. But the chief points to which exception appears to have been taken are the Amir's dining with British Officers and the friendliness he has shown towards them.

His adoption of European clothes and the large purchases he has made of English articles, including material for a bridge, and lastly the admission of the Amir into the Masonic fraternity during his visit to Calcutta, appears to have particularly given rise to misconception and suspicion.

Numerously attended meetings of Mullahs took place recently in the Laghman District not far from Jellalabad at which inflammatory speeches were made, and the Amir was publicly accused of having changed his religion by becoming a Freemason. Bigotted Mullahs even went so far as to say he was unfit to remain their Ruler.

When news of these meetings reached Sardar Inayat Ullah Khan who was then at Jellalabad, he summoned about twenty of the leading Mullahs to him and attempted to reason with them. Finally troops were sent to break up the meetings.

Although there was a good deal of rioting and disturbance, this appears to have been carried out without bloodshed.

LATE SARHANG OF DHAKKA.

The Sarhang of Dhakka, whose death has just been reported, was a man of considerable force of character, says the *Pioneer*, and hence his selection for the difficult post which he had filled for a great number of years.

Mirza Mahomed Hussain knew the ways of the local tribesmen thoroughly, and both Shinwaries and Mahmands feared him. His methods were generally of the harshest kind, where the offenders had to be dealt with, and he was far from popular in tribal circles. Once an attempt was made to shoot him, but he cared little for the hatred which he inspired.

From an Afghan point of view, he was a most vigilant guardian of the frontier in the Khyber direction and, first as "Sartip" and afterwards as "Sarhang" of Dhakka, he served his Government well. He was most successful in keeping his district in good order, though his policy was not of the kind that our own Political Officers could altogether admire.

PLAGUE IN LUCKNOW.

Terrible Recrudescence.

BAZAARS CLOSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 14.

Plague is raging in Lucknow. Many bazaars are closed.

It is announced in Station Orders that owing to the prevalence of plague all the natives residing in the City, Sudder Bazaar or any other plague-infected place are prohibited from entering the Regimental Lines.

Great numbers of deaths are occurring daily. Servants of Europeans are being attacked.

The Municipality is endeavouring to arrest the progress of the disease, but it has got a great hold, and the sudden return of the cold weather greatly favours its spread.

THE DARJEELING MURDER.

Accused Committed to Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

The Wemyss Trial at the Darjeeling Magistrate's Court came to a conclusion yesterday the 13th inst. Great interest was evidenced by the European community who crowded the Court-house. The evidence was mostly that of the Police Officers who conducted the enquiry. The Superintendent of Police said that the accused's boots had blood-stains.

Mrs. Seal said that a soldier came on Tuesday evening for Dr. Seal who was at the Club at the time. She would not be able to recognise him again. He did not appear excited.

When the accused was asked if he wanted to make any statement, he said "No" and was then committed to the High Court Sessions.

THEFT OF TELEGRAPH WIRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

The copper wires in use in telegram transmitters proved too much of a temptation for the Calcutta thieves. Three thefts have taken place aggregating about a mile of wire. This is melted down and sold in ingots in the bazaar.

These thefts seem to have been committed openly, the thieves apparently simulating Telegraph Officials.

WHEAT CROP REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

The Second General Memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the Season 1906-7 gives the following particulars :—

The present crop is estimated to cover an area of 25,469,800 acres which marks an advance of 1,856,700 acres or 7·9 per cent. on the figures for the same date in 1905-6. Of this increase 1,854,400 acres occurs in British India.

The presence of rust in the United Provinces causes anxiety as also damage by drought and the recent hail reported in certain quarters. Otherwise the condition of the crop would appear to be encouraging.

The total reported acreage of Rape and Mustard Seed in 1906-7 is 4,107,600 acres, being a net increase of 699,000 acres or 20·5 per cent. of area reported on the same date last year. The condition of the crop is reported as good on the whole.

MR. MORLEY AND THE RAILWAY DEPUTATION.

Great Dissatisfaction in Commercial Circles.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

The deep disappointment expressed by Sir Edward Sassoon at Mr. Morley's reply to the Railway Deputation is strongly accentuated in the Commercial circles of Calcutta.

It is felt, however, that if money is so allocated that Open Lines obtain liberal treatment and Rolling Stock and transport facilities can be improved, the general situation will be ameliorated.

ROLLING STOCK SCARCITY.

Strong Representation to Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 14.

Scarcity of Rolling Stock continues to cause anxiety. Merchants and shippers are consequently very chary of increasing their engagements until some improvement is seen, and strong representations are being made to Government against their short-sighted policy of starving their Railway Systems.

WAZIRI DACOITS.

A Clever Capture.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION RECOVERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

An armed gang of Waziris were captured on the night of the 20th February at Babira Banda near Thal in the Kohat District. News had been brought in that a gang, numbering fourteen Waziris, had started with the intention of raiding British territory and were halting for a night in a Mosque at Bahira Banda, when a party, consisting of a Head Constable from the Thal Outpost, with a Havildar and four sepoys of the Border Military Police and some villagers, proceeded to Banira Banda and surrounded the Mosque. Three Waziris managed to escape under cover of darkness, but the remaining eleven were cleverly deluded into believing that they had been surrounded by a very considerable force when they surrendered and gave up their arms including a double-barelled rifle, seven Martini-Henris, five Sniders and three Carbines with 529 rounds of ammunition.

That a small body of Police and villagers should have captured this gang of well-armed men reflects the greatest credit on their coolness and resource.

THE "BARAK" DISASTER.

STEAMER TURNS TURTLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14,

It is rumoured here that 150 passengers were on board the "Barak" and that only 25 are accounted for. There is, however, no official confirmation of this. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Barabrumia has proceeded to the spot.

LATER.

The Sub-Divisional Officer confirms the loss of the "Barak." He wires that five bodies have been recovered and that he fears many lives have been lost. "I have no information" he adds, "as to whether any Europeans were on board." North-Westers in Eastern Bengal at this time of the year are most dangerous, and the Government Officer, whose own life has been twice in danger in consequence, expressed his opinion to me to-day that Railway and Steamer Companies ought to stop running boats when one of these storms is approaching."

Chittagong reports state that the "Barak" stern has wheeled. The river steamer is bottom up, and the capsize must have been complete as no bodies are recovered. It is believed that 175 passengers were aboard, but the exact number of lives lost will never be known.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Introduction of the Mofussil Insolvency Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

The Hon'ble Mr. Erle Richards will deliver an explanatory speech to-morrow in Council when presenting the Report of the Select Committee on the Mofussil Insolvency Bill.

INTO.

Into a world of shining blue,
Far from this sunkiss'd land,
The palm trees wave a faint adieu
By salt spray'd Zephyrs fann'd.

Into a world of restless blue,
Crested by wavelets white,
We sail together, you and I
And bask in azure light.

Into a world of strangest blue
Old dreams and fancies rise,
Mysterious with some presence new,
Yet sweet with faint surprise.

Into a world of arching blue
Where Mermaids love to dwell
'Mid coral caves of rosy hue,
Trac'd o'er with many a shell.

Into a world of deeper blue
The faint young moon is seen,
Lighting the waves where Dolphins play
With threads of silvery green.

Into a world of shading blue
Where Zorphytes trembling hide,
Or glisten with a pearly dew
Lapped by the Ocean tide.

Into a world of softest blue
Love's echoes find their way,
Bearing the message that we two
Heard in a bygone day.

Into a world of dreaming blue,
Hand clasp'd in hand, once more
We wander—sweetheart, till the Home
Is reach'd on the farther shore.

Into the world of shining blue,
Far from our busy strife,
Out from these dreams there waits for you
And me the Peace of Life.

MECO.

CORRESPONDENCE for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and his Staff Officers when on tour should be addressed by name to the Commander-in-Chief's camp without the addition of any post town.

CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN, having lost several dogs in his expedition to the Arctic regions, told some of the Netchillie tribe that he would purchase one from them. The suggestion caused consternation, and was promptly refused. An explanation was demanded. The man applied to returned next day with a chubby, laughing boy on his back. "Such we do not sell," he said. Amundsen was astonished. "You wished to purchase one," said the man, seeing Amundsen's perpexity. Finally it was discovered that the Greenlandic term for "dog" was equivalent to "child" in the Netchillie language.

AMERICAN MISSION.

Visit by the Governor.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay paid a visit to the American Mission's Institution at Byculla, yesterday, when an interesting report was presented dealing with the work of the newly-organised School of Arts and crafts in connection with the Institution, His Excellency was supported by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan and the Rev. Mr. Hunsberger, and a number of ladies were present. The children having sung a hymn, and the report having been read His Excellency said :—

"I may at the outset say that we have all listened with great interest to the address, which to my mind was remarkable for the most sensible and practical terms in which it was couched. It was also extremely interesting as depicting to us the necessity for, or rather the importance of, the work which is being carried on in this new Art and Crafts School. It was very interesting to learn the different classes of women whose wants would be in a great part supplied by the instruction given in this School, and it was something new to me to learn that for once in a way the Mahomedan women have apparently a better means of earning a livelihood than their Hindu Sisters, owing to their having been more accustomed to use the needle than the latter. This is new to me, for it is usual to find fault with Mahomedans for not being able to take part in the affairs of the world so readily as people of other creeds. One really striking note in the remarks of Mr. Hunsberger was that whilst no doubt philanthropic in its inception, yet the work is to be carried on on practical and business-like lines. One aim is to teach the women to look to themselves for their support and for a means of living and you cannot have education given on better lines than these. I think it is a noble act on the part of those in New York who have interested themselves in the supporting of this school, and we must be grateful to our American kinsmen and kinswomen for showing them interest in such a very practical manner. What I have seen of the work seems to be very good, and truly artistic. It shows originality, and will, no doubt, find a ready market. I think Mr. Hunsberger's wishes in this respect will certainly be gratified. Indeed most of the work is done to order, and that is evidence that the public are anxious and desirous of obtaining the results of the training given to these women.

"I hope if I can find a few suitable pieces here I shall purchase them for the purpose of sending home, and also to Lady Linlithgow's hostel in Edinburgh, and I trust that other people, in Bombay will aid the institution in a similar way, and will send a few things Home for the aid of this hostel for Indian students in Edinburgh. I can only repeat my congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Hunsberger for having interested themselves in this undertaking. It is a most laudable enterprise, and I am sure I wish it all success. In fact its success is achieved already. Those who go the round of the workrooms will be gratified both by the work they see in progress, and also by the happy appearance of the workers themselves. I thank Mr. Hunsberger very much for his kind reference to Lady Lamington. I do, indeed, wish she could repeat a previous visit that she once paid and here nothing could have gratified me more than to have accompanied her. I do sincerely hope that the enterprise of Mr. and Mrs. Hunsberger will prosper and will be the means of supplying a livelihood to those Indian women who otherwise would only encounter distress." (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan in proposing a vote of thanks to the Governor for presiding said he was sure he was only expressing the feeling of all present that evening when he desired to convey to His Excellency their very grateful thanks for the honour he had done the institution in paying them that visit, and not only by his visit but by his kind words in regard to that undertaking which he had thereby placed under a deep obligation to him. It was a kind of work which appealed to Her Excellency, and all who had seen the institution would know that it was just the kind of work which would provoke his sincerest sympathies, and it was only fitting, therefore, that they should express their cordial appreciation of his Excellency's kindness in presiding there that afternoon.

The happy round-faced crowd of children at the back of the hall responded with vociferous applause and the proceedings concluded with the singing of "God save the King."

The Report was as follows :—A few weeks ago a missionary lady in Bombay visited a home in which she found five sisters living together in a most helpless condition. All five are widows. Two or three have children, but not one is trained to earn a livelihood Although a case like this is not paralleled every day, yet it may be taken as an indication that many Indian girls are not trained to use their hands in such a way as to enable them to be independent in a time of domestic disaster. The urgent need of institutions in which this great lack may be fairly met we believe hardly needs demonstration. But in order to focus our attention the better on the solution of the problem we quote from a recent article written by Miss Anstice Abbot who for 17 years was engaged in missionary work in Bombay and for a time after the famine was in charge of a widows' home. "There are four classes of women that will benefit from a training in needlework. The widows. There have been widows from time immemorial in India. Every one knows that life is a sad and hard problem for them, sadder than for widows of any other land. Within the last ten years, widows have appallingly increased in the Bombay Presidency both on account of famine and plague, especially the latter. From the hundred thousands of deaths from plague within these ten years a large majority have been those of men, young men, and those in middle life. The widows, therefore, by the hundreds, if not thousands, have not had been the shelter and protection of a father-in-law or a brother-in-law, doubtful as the kind of protection is in many cases. The plague has spared no caste norrace. The well-to-do as well as the poorest, have suddenly lost their bread-winners with no bank account to turn to, no trade, no knowledge of any work whatever excepting the simplest home duties. The mills of Bombay have been a great boon to hundreds of these women, especially of the better classes who have never done outside work before. But there is a limit to those that can be received and there is nothing left for the unemployed but to live on the charity of relatives or to beg.

In the same state but not in so large numbers are the deserted wives. In famine times especially the men leave their families in the country to come to the cities for temporary work until the fields can again be cultivated. A large number, however, in the late famines have never returned. The women driven to despair follow to the city hoping to find their husbands. This they seldom do, and they become another class of most forlorn and needy women, utterly wretched. For widows and deserted wives work of some kind is imperative for the saving of soul and body.

There are in India as everywhere hundreds of married women who would be very glad to help their husbands in eking out their daily income if they knew anything to do. In the cities, the home duties are over at ten o'clock and for the most of women there is nothing more to be done until five o'clock when the evening meal is to be prepared. The whole day passes in sleep and gossip excepting in times of weddings and festivals. The Christian women also have need of some kind of handiwork to increase their incomes and to keep them from the evils of idleness.

The fourth is a new class altogether for India that of the unmarried. These are to be found with few exceptions among the Christian Community. The famines and plague have put thousands of little girls into mission orphanages. Some of these are now growing up into womanhood. Many of them will marry, many be employed as teachers, but the majority will remain to be reckoned with and most important it is that these should be trained to be self-reliant and self-supporting.

The question may arise whether the Indian women will avail themselves of the opportunity offered and whether they will be capable of making their training a financial success.

Mahomedan women have since ancient times executed exquisite embroideries, not as a trade but indirectly their handiwork has been a source of revenue to needy husbands. Mahomedan women of the lower classes often support themselves or earn something by embroidering caps for men and boys.

Hindu women with few exceptions do not know how to use a needle. It is man's prerogative to sew and to embroider the beautiful things that come on to the market. But that they are capable of finework has been abundantly proved.

In 1897 during the great famine and in the beginning of the plague a missionary lady in Bombay found herself confronted with eighty women entreating for work. Thirty-six were given manual labour, the others were taught first to sew and then to embroider in silks. Forty women, more or less quickly, worked sufficiently well to earn a fair sum. Twenty of them could easily support themselves in making curtains, table covers, cushions and the like which found ready sale in Bombay and in England.

Such very great needs for the women of India as we have mentioned have won the sympathy of many friends in America. Recently a Committee of New York ladies has been formed with the object of establishing and aiding an institution which shall meet these needs so far as possible. This Committee has already taken the initial steps, has voted the necessary funds and has named the institution "The School of Arts and Crafts." Among the members of this Committee are Mrs. Russel Sage, Miss Carolena M. Wood, Mrs. Charles Atwood Edwards, Mrs. George Soltau, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Kiliaen Van Rensslaer, and Miss Parsons.

The stated object of the School of Arts and Crafts is to teach Indian girls and women under Christian influences to be self-supporting wage earners. The school is open to such girls, and women quite irrespective of religion or caste, the only requisite being a willingness to learn and work. Most women can earn a little from the very beginning but there will always be beginners who will need to be aided while learning. For such a liberal system of scholarships is to be provided by the New York Committee. But the harmful effect of promiscuous aid supplied for an indefinite time is to be carefully guarded against by a scale of gradual reduction in the scholarship allowance in each case as the learner progresses toward self-support, until finally when the learner is able to support herself entirely, all aid will be stopped. The scheme does not contemplate the separation of a qualified worker from the school until she herself may be able to do better by going elsewhere either as a teacher or wage earner. In fact every opportunity is to be given to each worker to earn as much as her skill and industry can command and the School together with the New York Committee have undertaken to find a market for all the products and also to suggest lines of work to be carried on in order to meet the demands of the market.

The school already consists of two parts : I. Younger girls who are still in the day school and who are being taught to work a part of each day. These girls are given a most thorough going training. They begin with very plain sewing and are taught all grades of plain and ornamental needle work until they finally conclude the course by learning the most difficult silk and gold and silver embroidery work. These girls are also taught to copy and draw original designs and to this end much emphasis is laid upon their instruction in drawing. Last year one of the girls received the first grade certificate and about twenty-five candidates are to be sent up this year for the drawing examination. 2. Those who devote all their time to work. These consist of girls who have taken as much class-room work as seems profitable, and women who come in from various parts of the city to learn and to earn something. These workers are paid by the piece. In this way the wages of any one depends entirely upon her skill and industry ; no one is hindered in her work by the necessity of waiting for another and no one is obliged to come every day or to remain the whole day. The teachers are on duty and seek to teach and help each individual to get on as rapidly as possible.

The school has grown rapidly during the past few months and the number of learners and workers is now a little less than one hundred. All have been kept quite busy and at times the orders have been too numerous to fill promptly. Only recently H. E. Lady Minto kindly asked to have some of the finished work sent to her from which to make selection to be sent to the Industrial Exhibition in Australia in which Lady Northcote is so deeply interested. Three years ago when H. E. Lady Lamington visited the School, she very kindly inspected so much of the work, as was then being done and we cannot refrain from expressing our feeling of deep regret at the necessity which prevents her being here now.

The school already has the services of five teachers and one more lady is to be sent out before the end of the year and others may be sent as the need may occur. It is the hope of the friends who are contributing so liberally to help the women of India that this help will always be administered in the wisest way so as to produce a real lasting good which shall be seen in the lives and character of the workers rather than in any products of the needle or the loom. As soon as required a building is to be put up which will aim to accommodate all the departments of the work. For this we believe funds are now ready or soon will be.

The sympathy and interest of ladies and gentlemen in Bombay have been shown and all are invited to aid as they can by sending in orders and by bringing the school to the attention of such as need and desire to be thought to rise to the dignity of being able to support themselves.

A Committee of Bombay ladies has been organized to co-operate with New York Committee and to aid in bringing the opportunities offered by the school to the attention of the public. It has been the aim to have this Committee be representative of as many Missionary Societies as may show interest in the project. Among the present members of this Bombay Committee are Mrs. John Anderson, Chairman, Mrs. J. E. Abbott, Miss Wilson, Miss Lambourne, Dr. Bradley, Miss Millard, Miss Robinson, Miss Paterson and Mrs. Hunsberger.

In conclusion we wish to give expression to our feeling of gratitude to H. E. for having so kindly given of his time to be present with us to-day.

THE EXODUS TO SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

The Camp Office of the Principal Medical Officer of His Majesty's Forces in India will close at Calcutta on Saturday the 16th instant, and the staff rejoin the Head-quarters establishment at Simla during the ensuing week. The latter office has been moved to new quarters in "Benmore," Chota Simla.

The office of the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief will close at Fort William on the 27th instant and reopen at Simla on the 28th instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 14.

The services of Capt. E. G. S. Trotter, 102nd Grenadiers have been placed at the disposal of the United Provinces Government for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Cawnpore.

Major W. F. C. Taylor, Cantonment Magistrate of Cawnpore is transferred to Ranikhet in a similar capacity.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

38th (Prince of Wales's Own) Central India Horse.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Grant, 2nd-in-Command, 39th (Prince of Wales's Own) Central India Horse, to be Commandant, vice Brevet-Colonel F. H Drummond, C. I. E., who has vacated that appointment on completion of tenure, Dated 25th February.

Brigade Staff.—Captain V. K. Birch, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), to be Station Staff Officer, Belgaum Brigade, vice Captain A. O. Lash, vacated. Dated 20th February.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.—3rd Class Assistant Surgeon H. A. Richardson to Command No. 24 Company, Army Bearer Corps, Bombay, as a temporary measure, with effect from the date he assumes charge, vice 3rd Class Assistant Surgeon E. E. Thipthorp, reverted to General Duty.

34th Poona Horse.—Lieutenant C. H. G. Black to be Quarter-master, vice Lieutenant P. F. Norbury, vacated. Dated 5th February.

103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.—Lieutenant F. G. Greenstreet, Double Company Officer, to be Quarter-master. Dated 4th February.

Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters, Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Tennant, on return from leave, is posted to Quetta as Officer Commanding Divisional Supply, vice Major S. W. Lincoln, who is appointed as Divisional Accounts Officer.

Captain R. H. Haymes, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed Orderly Officer to the Colonel-on-the-Staff, Royal Artillery, with effect from the 17th February, vice Captain R. H. Griffith, Royal Field Artillery.

Under instructions from War Office, the undermentioned Officer has been detailed for a four of duty at the regimental depot :—Lieutenat N. B. C. B. Grounds 1st Battalion, Liverpool Regiment.

On arrival in India. Lieutenant H. S. Goskell, Royal Engineer, is posted to the Kirkee Arsenal District.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Cahusac, Indian Army, on vacating command of the 21st Pioneers, is permitted to reside in India.

Lieutenant H. S. Mosley, from the Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Kirkee to the Chief Station Veterinary Hospital Jubbulpore.

Lieutenant W. Ludgate, from the Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Hyderabad (Sind), to the Branch Veterinary Hospital Sangor.

Lieutenat W. A. Jelbart, from the Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Mhow, to the Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Hyderabad (Sind).

THE first case to make Mr. Delmas, Thaw's counsel, talked about, was one in which a young man named White was accused of murdering his best friend, Henry Wilkins. The evidence was all circumstantial of the clearest sort, and everybody thought it useless to go on with any defence. But Delmas desired the crier to call Henry Wilkins. "What! The murdered man?" exclaimed the judge. "The all ged murdered man," replied Delmas ; "the jury must decide that, your honour." "All right, call your witness," said the judge, and three times the crier's voice at the door echoed through the corridor—"Henry Wilkins, come into court!" without receiving any response. "No answer," he reported. "Call again," requested Delmas. This was done even a third time with the same result. Delmas turned to the jury and said : "Gentlemen, the one man whose voice could have proved the innocence of the prisoner is now beyond the hearing of this assemblage. He could tell you, were he here, that his dearest friend was not his assassin. You will take the place of that absent friend whose voice is still, and by your just and righteous, your human verdict, supply the missing evidence which will send this man free to mix with his fellows once more. Gentlemen, in confidence I leave the case with you." The jury says "A.P.," were so hypnotised by the dramatic scene that in ten minutes they returned a verdict of not guilty.

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TYPES OF THE NATIONS.

THE INDOMITABLE SCOT.

BY

DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY.

(Author of "The Bishop's Amusement," &c.)

Barely two years before his death Robert Louis Stevenson wrote claiming me as a brother Scot, "unless," said he, "your three names belie you strangely." I am only half a Scot by blood and I never set foot north of the Cheviots till I was well past twenty. I grew up to regard my father's folk with a sort of affectionate detachment, and that, as I make bold to believe is an almost ideal standpoint for the man who desires to arrive at a right understanding. I was suckled on Burns and Motherwell, on "Whistle Binkie," and the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border. A very unusual intimacy with my father bequeathed to me an Ayrshire accent, which, as my friends assure me, crops out in my speech, in moments of fervour, unto this day. And so I go about half-marked as a Scotsman, and to tell the honest truth, I do not altogether like it, because I can trace in myself none of those characteristics—the noblest on the one side in the world, and the meanest in the world on the other—which appear to me to distinguish the Scot from the rest of human kind.

THE TWO SCOTSMEN.

The Scotsman reaches to great extremes of character. There is no man so sincere, so cordial, so generous, so full of loyalty, courage and honesty, as Scot of the best type; and there is no man who presents so flat a contradiction of that type as the baser kind of Scot. The good Scotsman is the pick of humanity's basket; and if you want to find meanness, greed, hypocrisy, and carneying humbug in excelsis, you have only to cross the Tweed. Other nations display these difference, but not in the same degree. There has always seemed to me to be an actual cleft in the national character, dividing an eminence of goodness from an eminence of baseness. Are you in search of a ragged independence—that kind of splendid "Oh, be damnedness," as Archibald Forbes used to call it which will not allow a man to be beholden to his neighbour for a farthing? You may go to Scotland for it. Are you in search of a truckling, time-serving servility, which will slaver and backbite, which will fawn and cringe, and most impudently sponge and borrow? You may go to Scotland for it. It needs not to be said that all the natives of North Britain are not to be classified with either one or the other of these widely divergent types. There are one or two odd millions who are streaked with virtues and failings like the rest of humanity, but there is nowhere else in the world so profound a contrast.

ON THE SOCIAL SIDE.

You find the same amazing unlikeness when you survey the Scotsman on the social side. There is the "haeg went saxpence" sort of man, and there is the "Wha last beside his chair shall fa', he shall be king amang us three" kind of man. There is no such roysterer as the roistering Scot, and there is nowhere so sour a precisian as is next door neighbour. You may meet in the same hour in Scotland, one man who is like a social sunbeam, and another who is like a pot of frozen verjuice. There are jolly Englishmen, and there are Englishmen who, in the phrase of Sam Weller, are no more convivial than a live trout in a lime basket. But the Englishman's joviality has not the—the—what shall I call it?—I want a word and I must coin one—the Englishman's jollity has not the *perfervidity* of the Scot's, its abandon, its recklessness. And that morgue Anglaise, that British rigidity which affords the French people their chief ground of complaint against us, is nothing in comparison with the unbending and unbendable moral stiffness of the Scot, who surveys you with a stony holiness which foresees for you eternal pains and penalties for whistling on a Sunday.

The Englishman may enclose himself in a co'd reserve which as often as not is the result of shyness but the scotsman's very reserve is aggressive. If you are sensitive you seem to bear him snuffing at your harmless frivolities. You know that he is thanking God that he is not as other man, and you feel that it would be a pleasure to kick him. I suppose that grave officials in Edinburgh do not play at "high jinks" no, as they did in the days of the great Sir Walter. If they do I have never been privileged to see them so engaged, but I recall some Scotian feasts at which so frank and genial an unrestraint—such a spirit of comradeship reigned as I have never met elsewhere. Command me to the social Scot as the best companion in the world. But from the pragmatic and the unco, guid, the Lord deliver us!

SAINT AND SINNERS.

They car

Well, well we withdraw our plea, or at least we moderate it. "We're no that fou." No, no. The Cameronianised Caledonian Conscience is not going to be fobbed off in that fashion. Well, after all open confession is good for the soul, and there really is "Just a wee drap in our ee." And now, conscience being cleared, we are going to make a night of it. And the cock may craw, and the day may daw.

But aye we'll taste the barley bree.

Observe, further, the drunken pragmaticism of the soloist—Scottish in every feature of it. "It is the moon." Remark likewise the abounding reason for the statements "I ken her horn." There speaks the Scot, and the Scot with the drop in his eye. And look at that lyric of long-divided and now re-encountered friendship, "Auld lang Syne."

And surely you'll be your pint stoup,
And surely I'll be mine.

And surely you will pay for a drink, and surely I will pay for a drink. There is a pinch of friendly malice in the songster's mind. No English poet could possibly have written that verse. He could not possibly have thought it. It carries a suggestion of Mrs. Gamp's injunction to her companion—"Drink fair Betsy, whatever you do." Hearts are warming, pulses quickening, eyes glistening at the lovely recollections of the past, and the welcome is pure and tender and jolly—but no man of any other race from China to Peru would offer it in just that way. It is probably the most entirely Scottish utterance in the language.

SCOTS' INFLUENCE.

It is a remarkable thing to notice the limited area north of Tweed, and the limited population which exists there, and then to look abroad throughout the world, and mark the work done by its natives, the influence exerted by them in the progress of human kind at large, the astonishing number of them who without achieving any actually lofty eminence of success, occupy places of responsibility, whether as leaders of thought, or as administrators, or as constructors, or as merchants. It has its glorious bead-roll of great men, of course, men whose names shine splendidly in the annals of arms and art and song; but it is not these of whom I am thinking.

It is of that ceaseless flow of men who leave Scotland year by year, and generation by generation, for all quarters and corners of the globe, and who in one way or another achieve an honourable distinction. You find them everywhere—in the trading ports of China, in India, in the Australias and at the Cape, in the United States and in Canada—and their success is out of all proportion with their numbers. More often than the man of any other nation whatsoever the Scot is the person who arrives. There is no man in whom the love of country is more deeply planted and there is no man who is readier to expetriate himself. Scotland always holds his heart, but the world is his home and he has established himself everywhere to such effect that the handprint of the Scot is impressed more deeply on our civilisation than that of any other race of men.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION AND THE GIRGAUM WARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I crave a brief space in your columns anent the recent Justices' election and the dust that has been raised about it. To begin with I should like to ask if the Hon. Mr. Dikshit, in resigning his seat on the Corporation, has consulted his constituency and correctly gauged their feelings in the matter. I opine not; the feeling on the contrary is against his action. The Parsi element is already strong in the Corporation as well as in the Municipality Executive and if Sir P. M. Mehta must come from the Girgaum Ward, the correct course in the interests of the ratepayers of that Ward, especially of the Hindu majority is to keep the Hindu Councillors and to ask the Parsee gentleman, Dr. Dadachanji, for whom his caste people invariably vote *en bloc* to make room for Sir Mehta. Whatever Mr. Dikshit's motives may be in giving up his seat, he cannot be said to have dealt fairly with the majority who voted for him. Some years ago in the local English dailies, loud complaints had been heard about the Parsis absorbing all Municipal fat berths: it is more so to-day in that two more highly-paid appointments have gone to them. When this happens it is simply a matter for Sir P. M. Mehta to wish to ask and to get it. This takes place in the Municipal Hall: it is his personality, his immense power, that wins the prizes for his community. Outside that hall, again that community is not less favoured where the Municipality is concerned. Witness for instance the pile of new storied houses on the Girgaum Main Road to the windward of the crowded and stinking Meoghbhat Oart. The suffering inhabitants clamoured long for an opening at this end to let in pure air. The old house could have been easily acquired for the purpose. The late Mr. Sunder Nath Khote, a Municipal Councillor, fought hard for this much needed relief and the City Improvement Trust was approached on the subject, but alas! in vain. The new building rose rapidly and where before some fresh air blew into the reeking cur, over the low roof of the old house, the tall stories of the new pile of structures have since entirely shut out the breeze. All this happens as a matter of course: The Parsees after all are a small, compact, exclusive, community: it is well off in the prizes of life; they are helpful to one another and there is no starving discontent among them. They have power and influence, and sympathy does the rest: it is natural. But all the same it affects the other communities, and a short curtailment of Parsee influence, wherever the Municipality comes in, would not ruin that community whereas it would certainly be in the interests of the other communities in their civic concerns. The non-Parsee communities should bear this in mind, —especially the Hindus,—and they should work hard to see that if Sir P. M. Mehta must come from the Girgaum Ward, let a Parsee rather than a Hindu sacrifice his seat for it. I insinuate nothing sinister against the Parsees, they have won their way well, and have done much for the city, and, if they are pushing everywhere it is due to their inherent virtues. But when everything is said and done, the fact remains that a little loss of their Municipal influence will not ruin them and it will be decidedly some gain to other communities. The voters of Girgaum Ward owe a duty to themselves and to the other ratepayers, and it is hoped that they will discharge it conscientiously when voting at the ensuing bye-election.—Yours, &c,

A HINDU.

PLAGUE REFUGEES AND THE B. C. I. TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The time is come when one of the precautions against plague, viz. evacuation of infected areas for safe open places, has to be taken, and the exodus has begun. This course is recommended and encouraged, and were facilities provided, and the crowded and worst parts of the city eased for a season of their population, and houses deserted, and rats starved, the mortality from plague would no doubt be appreciably reduced. Both Government and the Health Department devoutly wish for this consummation; but alas! it sometimes happens that such facilities are not only not forthcoming, but where they existed at one time, they are disappearing, and unforeseen obstacles are (it may be unwittingly) placed in the way of the poor seeking escape from danger. To take one instance, a Hindu mechanic with a large family to maintain, and earning 18 annas per working day, lives in a notoriously crowded and affected part of the city and he pays Rs 11 a month for rent (including water and halalkhore service) or say annas 6 a day out of his wages. For many years past he had been regularly migrating to the open field opposite and close to the Matoonga Station to the east of the B. B. & C. I. Railline. Here he, and many others, had, free of rent from a charitably disposed land-owner, a plot of land about 100 square yards, for erecting a small temporary hut upon, and he paid for water and Municipal Service. All this land has now passed into the hands of the B. C. I. Trust. For the use of this uncovered land a daily rent of 6 annas per 100 square yards is now demanded by the Trust; this is equal to the rent he already pays for his rooms, which latter, meanwhile, he is obliged to retain; he has besides to pay for water and halalkhore service at the hut: the result is, he is unable to shift to this convenient distance. A greater part of all this open land, which at this time of the year before was covered by huts, is now lying vacant. Is there any one particular department of Government or Municipality or any other entrusted with the duty of seeing to this state of affairs? The B. C. I. Trust probably is not to blame: it has its own work cut out for it and cannot afford to give relief. May I, Sir, appeal through you to whomsoever is responsible for helping the poor in a way to escape from the jaws of the plague to see to these cases. Government, I know, at present, generously help,—by bearing a part of the rent or cost of constructing huts and paying conveyance allowances —such of their servants as fly from infected areas. Surely, if private individuals before this, could let their vacant land free of charge, cannot some means be found by the powers that be to assist the poor and the deserving similarly?—Yours, etc,

A. F. T.

SPORTING NEWS.

SATURDAY'S BOAT RACE.

STORY OF THE TWO CREWS.

Cambridge Held Favourites.

OXFORD IMPROVING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 14.

Cambridge are the favourites for the Boat race their trials being excellent.

The Oxford crew which was rather ragged at first is improving.

The race will be rowed from Putney to Mortlake on Saturday at about 3 o'clock.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

The two crews have been hard at work practising since early in January and changes have been frequent both in the men themselves and in the practice ground, for the weather was anything but kind during a great part of the early stages. The following gives the history of the practice up to the present time.

OXFORD.

After a little preliminary sorting a crew was sent out on January 14 consisting of W. T. Heard (Balliol) bow (10st. 13lbs.) 2. R. M. Peat (Trinity) (11-10) 3. G. E. Hope (Christ Church) (12-7½) 4. J Dewar (New College) (12-4½) 5. J. A. Gillan (Magdalen) (12-0) 6. A. G. Kirby (Magdalen) (13-7) 7. E. H. L. Southwell (Magdalen) (11-13) A. C. Gladstone (Christ Church) stroke, (10-12½) and A. W. Donkin (Magdalen) cox (8-5½).

Mr. Gold came up to give some instruction to individuals and only short spins were attempted at medium speed. A few days later frost compelled practice to be transferred to between Sandford and Newnham, Captain Willis having charge. By January 25 considerable changes had been made.

The most important was the advent of the president H. C. Bucknall, to his old seat at stroke, which hitherto had been occupied by Gladstone last year's No. 7, the services of Dewar, the Old Blue, appearing to have been entirely dispensed with, his place being taken by Peat (Trinity,) who showed promising form in the trials whilst Chadwick-Healey occupied No. 2 thwart.

Several experiments on original trials were made at bow, but Heard its original occupant was put back again causing the retirement of Somers-Smith.

January 20 saw an important move for Chadwick-Healey and Bucknall changed places at 2 and stroke while a trial was given at 2, for one trip, to Fletcher (Balliol) son of Mr. R. L. Fletcher, the well-known Magdalen oarsman, a fresher who rowed at 7 in the Eton eight last summer. February 1 saw Gladstone back at stroke at a stone lighter weight with Bucknall transferred to 2 at increased weight in place of Chadwick-Healey.

On February 4 commenced the serious training and though it was recognised that it would be a rather light crew there was a general impression that some degree of finality had been attained. Some extra interest was lent to the practice on February 14 by a lecture delivered by Dr. Warre, the late Head Master of Eton, in which he deplored the slow rate of stroke used in teaching and the stiffening-up work of the muscles during the swing forward, which he said was answerable at Oxford "for reducing men who might have been capable performers to the level of the wooden respectability of heavy and powerful oarsmen." The effect of this was noticeable for next trip out the crew put in the fastest set of spins they had yet attempted. On February 20 the crew, now at Henley, took a spin from a point below Marsh Mills to Hambledon Lock a distance of about three miles, and covered it in 16 minutes 25 seconds, this being the first time in which they were properly timed.

It is early yet to speak with any certainty of Oxford's actual prospects, but so far as first impressions may be counted they are distinctly favourable to the crew at Henley. Individually considered, a finer, more cleanly built body of oarsmen, could not be imagined. Kirby and Hope, at No. 6 and No. 3 respectively, should give immense stamina to the boat. Both row a fine, long stroke, even and well-balanced.

Gladstone at stroke has not that direct personality owned by some of his most famous predecessors that immediately impresses itself upon the imagination, like the outstanding individualism of the late ever-to-be-lamented H. B. Cotton or M. Gold, the present coach. But although there are not, so far as one can discern at this early stage, signs in the Oxford boat of a pre-eminent personality, there is yet every indication that this year's crew is a workmanlike contingent thoroughly well-balanced.

There is plenty of good solid material at the disposal of the Oxford coaches, material that is capable of much development. In the preliminaries of serious practice, the crew showed to undeniable advantage.

Yesterday they took a turn at racing pace from the bottom of Phyllis court grounds to some distance down Temple island, covering it in 5 min. 40 secs. the trip including some rough-water rowing which should be beneficial.

The following is the crew with to-day's weights:—

	st.	lb.
W. T. Heard (Balliol) (bow)	11	2
* 2 H. C. Bucknall Merton	11	6½
3 G. E. Hope, Christ Church	12	11½
4 R. M. Peat, Trinity	11	12
5 J. A. Gillian, Magdalen	12	6
* 6 A. G. Kirby, Magdalen	13	9½
7 E. H. L. Southwell, Magdalen	12	0
* A. C. Gladstone, Christ Church, stroke	10	12
A. W. Donkin, Magdalen, Cox	8	5

* Old Blues Dewar who left the crew early is also an Old Blue. Last year Gladstone was 7, Kirby 5, and Bucknall stroke.

CAMBRIDGE.

After the usual rough trials the Cambridge boat set out for fining down with the following:—A. R. Close-Brooks, (First Trinity) bow(10st-12½lbs) 2. F. G. Hudson (Jesus (12-2, 3. F. H. Jerwood (Jesus) (11-4 4. F. S. Burn (First Trinity) (12-10) 5. H. G. aynes (First Trinit) (14-2; 6. B.C. Johnstone Third Trinity) (12-7½) 7. H. M. Goldsmith (Jesus) 12-4½ D. C. R. Stuart (Third Trinity) stroke and F. Hoare (First Trinity) (cox(8-5)

The weather which hindered Oxford sent the Cambridge crew to Richmond on January 25 when apart from two changes the most noticeable thing was the way several men had lost weight. The changes consisted of E. W. Powell (Third Trinity) (12-7) taking the place of Jerwood at 3 and O. Shimwell (Trinity Hall) (13-3) replacing Johnstone at 6, so that altogether the total weight of the crew had remained nearly stationary with slightly better distribution. The difficulty of keeping the term then raised a question as to how long the practice could be maintained at Richmond. Before this was settled further changes took place. Johnstone came back displacing Goldsmith at 7 while T. More (Caius) was put in as cox (8-5) with capital results. The coaching work at Richmond was done by Mr. Escombe assisted by "Bill" East, prince of Losts to all sportsmen. On the return to Cambridge, Powell was put at bow Goldsmith taking his place at 3. On February 4, Stuart took it easy going down stream, but on reaching Baitsbite the men stripped, and a row over the University fours' course was entered upon. A very fast stroke was set, and, though the boat rolled at times, the rowing and setting of the boat on the whole showed much improvement, and the pace was all that could have been wished for.

Slight indisposition then took Shimwell out of the crew for a couple of days and his place was taken by the coach, Mr. Escombe who used the time in getting a better set for the boat. The crew went into strict training on February 7 and immediately (February 8) some important changes were made. Close-Brooks came back to bow, Shimwell was displaced by B. C. Johnstone from 7 and Powell was put in again taking his seat at 7.

On February 21, it was definitely announced that Hudson must stand down. He had been out of the boat for a few days owing to a boil on his right hand. His place has been taken by E. H. T. Benham, another Jesus oarsman and an Old Blue and it is likely that the crew as at present constituted will represent the University at Putney though there is some doubt whether the College authorities will permit Benham to place his name on the College books again.

Altogether the Light Blues have fallen in line wonderfully, despite the late change, and, though there was considerable uneveness at first, a fault still displayed in rough water, they are now rowing smoothly under ordinary circumstances and getting in a long swing which is very telling, while it is unlikely that, on the day of the race, they will have to encounter worse conditions than those under which they have practised.

The crew at present is:—

	st.	lb.
A.B. Close-Brooks (First Trinity) bow	11	0
*2 J. H. F. Benham (Jesus)	12	8
*3 H. M. Goldsmith (Jesus)	12	5
4 J. S. Burn (First Trinity)	12	11
5 H. L. Baynes (First Trinity)	14	2
*6 B. C. Johnstone (Third Trinity)	12	10
*7 E. W. Powell (Third Trinity)	11	7
*8 D. C. R. Stuart (Trinity Hall) stroke	11	2½
R. Boyle (Trinity Hall) cox	8	9½

*Old Blues, Last year Benham rowed 2, Goldsmith 3, Johnstone 5, Powell 7 and Stuart stroke. Johnstone rows for the third time.

THE LINCOLN HANDICAP.

Latest Betting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 13.

THE following is the latest betting and probable starters in the Lincoln Handicap:—

10 to 1 KAFFIR CHIEF.
10 to 1 BILL OF PLAY.
15 to 2 HIS EMINENCE.
15 to 2 ROSEATE DAWN.
15 to 2 VELOCITY.
15 to 2 DUMBARTON CASTLE.
15 to 2 MONKSHEAD.
15 to 2 SARCELLE.
15 to 2 MONDAMIN.
15 to 2 CAMISSARD.
15 to 2 LOVANIA.
15 to 2 JAPAN.
15 to 2 CRESCENT.
15 to 2 MINOS.
15 to 2 FRA DIAVOLO.
15 to 2 ATHI.
15 to 2 SAXHAM.
15 to 2 KOLO.
15 to 2 CYCLOPS TOO.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

As the hunting season draws to a close one might think that the number of people who come out to follow the Hounds would get smaller, but such indeed is not the case this year. Yesterday morning the assemblage at Santa Cruz was well up to the average, but unfortunately only a moderate morning's sport has to be recorded. The cramped space at our disposal for hunting a pack of Hounds was shown very clearly yesterday morning. When a jackal takes it into his head to run towards the big creek at Kurla, the distance is not sufficiently great to admit much of a hunt, and such were the unlucky conditions yesterday. The jackal was found in the home coverts in the direction of Parla, and hounds got off with a fair amount of dash, but it did not last for long. On reaching the melon ground there was not exactly a check, but the pack certainly hovered, as the scent was distinctly catchy. Hounds, however, carried on the chase across the whole length of the melon ground, and through the immense tank at Calcena, which is, as usual, at this time of the year, quite dry. Many of the dried-up watercourses inside the tank made some rather good and somewhat different jumps to what our horses are in the habit of negotiating. On getting to the far side of the tank a slight check again occurred in some market gardens, but the jackal was chased away out of the enclosures, and hounds moved at a fair pace over a long stretch of paddy fields to the quarries close to the creek at Kurla. They then continued the hunt across a tributary of the creek right into the village of Kurla itself. One sportsman in endeavouring to ride straight to the line hounds had taken unfortunately partook of his morning bath somewhat earlier than he had doutless intended. The majority of the hunt, however, by galloping a few hundred yards back were able to find a dry crossing. The pack worried the jackal for a considerable period round about many of the narrow streets and lanes of the village, greatly to the consternation of the usually placed residents, and eventually put an end to the object of the chase beneath a large stock of wood, under which he had unsuccessfully attempted to hide from his relentless pursuers. The sun having now so much more power than during the months of December and January, it was hopeless to endeavour to draw any more, because even if a jackal had been found in any of the woods, the dryness of the ground out in the open would not have allowed any scent to lie. The Master accordingly gave the order for home.

The Annual Hunt Dinner to the M. F. H. takes place at the Jackal club next Saturday night, and with any luck provided the weather is not too hot, the last gallop of the season may be expected the following morning.

JACKAL.

Weather permitting, Hounds will meet at daybreak on the 17th instant at Sahar Hill.

LAWN TENNIS.

Bombay Gymkhana Tournament.

Yesterday, the final of the Doubles was played off between Messrs T and G. Lucas and Cheetham and Reid before a good number who gathered round the court. There was a rather strong breeze blowing, but the light at about 6 p.m. is ideal, and some fine play was seen. Though the Poona pair always held the upper hand, both sets were very hard and well contested with long rallies, and the second set in particular was a most exciting one towards the close when deuce-vantage were called no less than five times in two games. The Lucases though perhaps less brilliant seemed the steadier, G. Lucas being quite deadly at the net, whereas Cheetham and Reid were somewhat erratic in placing and took innumerable chances even late in the second set when every point was valuable with half volleys, &c. Captain Keys refereed.

In the opening set the Bombay pair ran away with the first game but the next three were won by the Lucases, the last being a close one. The next two went against them but they appropriated the next, 4—3. Following the next two were theirs with game 30 and the other after deuce had been called, and they thus won the set by 6—3.

In the second set according to games they literally ran away as 4—0 was called in their favour, but in reality they had to play hard for it as the second and fourth were only won after five deuces during which some pretty volleys and nice placing were seen, which called for the applause of onlookers. Reid and Cheetham won the next off the latter's service after love-forty had been called and two deuces. This seemed to give them an overflow of confidence as they began to hit hard and take chances which did not come off, and, losing the next, 5-1 was called against them. After this their play improved considerably and they won the next three, the last after vantage, and the game was assuming an open aspect with 5 games to 4. It was not to be however, as, after two fine service by G. Lucas, the game was a 'love' one and game set and match was called, the Lucases having won by 6-3, 6-4.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will be sailed to-morrow:—

Race for a Cup presented by Mr. H. R. Greaves 1st prize the Cup 2nd prize Rs. 50. (To first boat of different class to the winner) 3rd prize Rs. 25, 4th prize Rs. 15. Open to all yachts of B. and C. Classes. Course (Special. From Committee Vessel to Tucker beacon, thence to North Karanja buoy, thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to Starboard. Twice round. Length 10-7 miles Start at 3-30 p. m.

A Class Handicap Course No. 12 Start at 3-20 p.m.

D Class Handicap Course No. 11 Start at 3-40 p. m.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE COMING COTTON CROP.

Planter and Spinner Happy.

COTTON SPINNING IN EGYPT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

Discussing the interesting question of preparations for the next American cotton crop, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, say that there is no anticipation of any concerted effort to reduce either the acreage or the use of fertilisers, as the prices received for this season's crop, taken as a whole, must be more satisfactory than those received for the last large crop, when cotton declined below 7 cents; but they suggest that preparations for the next crop are later and less thorough than those of last season. "It is reported," they say, "that as a result of the congestion on the railroads the manufacture of fertilisers this season has been curtailed by the inability of the manufacturers to obtain the necessary supplies of phosphate rock from the mines in time to make the needed supplies of fertilisers. On the other hand, we may expect a large increase in the acreage in Texas and the Territories, where farmers have had a most profitable season. We estimate that nearly dollars 350,000,000 have been received by planters there for their crop of cotton and cotton seed this season."

Messrs. Eisenhauer and Co., of New Orleans, in a bullish cotton market letter, dated February 2, say that the remarkable curiosity of this season is "the agreeable fact that both planter and spinner seem to be happy and satisfied with the prevailing prices," and the crop consequently is being marked with unexampled smoothness and rapidity. "The spinners' takings," they point out, "have now reached the unprecedented figure of 6,445,000 bales, against 5,761,000 last year, an increase of almost 700,000 bales, which, if continued at the same ratio for the remaining seven months of this season, would mean close to 14,000,000 bales, which, of course, is an impossibility. If the spinners' takings from now on are the same as last year it means a total of 13,000,000, and as we do not think that so many bales will be brought into sight, it is plain that their takings from now on will have to be on a greatly reduced scale. The United States and Canada have increased their takings so far by 200,000 bales, which indicates a total of not less than 5,100,000 for the season, and as the foreign consumption is now running on a basis of 8,500,000 bales, it follows that a struggle between the domestic and foreign mills for the possession of the remnants of this crop can hardly be avoided during the coming summer. The American mills still require some 2,200,000 bales out of this crop, or nearly all the cotton not yet brought into sight, leaving only little more than the port and interior stocks for export to foreign countries."

Grey drill manufacturers complain of the increasing dulness in that branch of the cotton trade, an unsatisfactory feature being the marked falling off in the demand for goods for export. Qualities for the China market are still exceedi gly quiet, and the low prices recently realised in Shanghai for the comparatively small stocks of Lancashire drills are very discouraging. India, however, and particularly Calcutta, shows some slight improvement, principally in the low grades of 26in. 40 yard sized goods and in some of the lighter makes for blue and black dyeing. Makers of satin and Florentine drills for this market, although fairly well engaged on old contracts, find but little new business except at very low rates. Buyers for the Levant show no disposition to purchase in the present state of the market, their inquiries being mainly for small stock lots under current value. Advices from Constantinople give rather better accounts of the Persian trade, especially in good qualities for native dyeing. Roumania, after a period of depression, is now a limited buyer of Manchester drills for finishing, although the high tariff considerably affects the sales. Colonial inquiries for all qualities of drills are very meagre, especially for the Transvaal and Cape Colony, and the sales of striped finished qualities are exceedingly small. The Australian market shows very little change, except for four shaft drills for khaki dyeing, for which there is a steady demand. Canada in a much lesser degree is now a buyer of good qualities for making up.

German manufacturers of shirts, collars, and cuffs, partly composed of linen, a proportion of which is imported from the United Kingdom, have advanced prices by 10 per cent. These German manufacturers have developed an export business which is extending, though not yet very large. The American linen trade continues in good volume, and heavy gaps in stocks have resulted from the January sales. The absence of successful attempts to establish the linen manufacture in the United States on a large scale assures for the present a continuance of powerful support from that market. Even the Connecticut project for manufacturing linen mesh underwear, initiated in 1902, has come to grief, a petition for the adjudication of its affairs in bankruptcy having been presented by the American Linen Thread Company. It may be remembered that a few years ago a considerable amount of attention was devoted to linen mesh underclothing, and that a German specialist made strong efforts to force the goods into popularity.

Ideas as to the amount of labour necessary to "nationalise" articles which are the produce of more than one country vary considerably. Colonial Custom-houses require an assurance that 25 per cent. of the total value has been created in Great Britain before recognising articles as British in origin. The German Government has lately agreed to admit China silks from England at the conventional rate of duty, provided that they have really undergone some process of working-up in this country. In the case of Oriental silks there are origins confused enough to puzzle any assessor of duties. One example is Japanese silks, which come to England to be dyed, go to Switzerland to be embroidered, and are finally restored to their original wrappings and sent by way of Liverpool to the United States. In the event of tariff wars it is to be trusted that officials will take such a view of origin as does Australia. In the eyes of those administering the Commerce Act a silk dress made in London of French silk, English lining, German buttons, and Swiss trimmings is none the less an English-made dress.

A Cairo correspondent writing recently to a home contemporary says that an attempt to end or mend the checkered career of cotton spinning in Egypt, as represented by the Cotton Mills Company at Cairo, was determined upon by a number of influential shareholders at an informal meeting held on the 5th instant. The proceedings opened with a proposal by Baron Kusel, on behalf of a syndicate, for the reconstruction of the concern. The scheme suggested was not, however, approved, it being held that the industry could prosper only if the present countervailing Excise duty of 8 per cent. were abolished. It was, therefore, decided to approach the Government with a view to saving one of the few manufacturing enterprises existing in Egypt. The tax had, it was said, already absorbed one-eight of the Company's capital. Should the representations to Government fail, it was resolved to liquidate the Company outright. Hopes are expressed that the Government will give way; but of course the fundamental principle of Egyptian fiscal policy is involved, and should the remission be granted, which is most unlikely, it might encourage the establishment of new cotton-spinning enterprises in Egypt.

HERE is a story told of Mr. Samson Wertheimer, the founder of the house of Wertheimer. The contents of a Mayfair mansion were for sale, and dealers from all parts of England were gathered together in the expectation of securing bargains, but there were apparently no rarities. However, Mr. Wertheimer asked the auctioneer if he would take one bid for the whole house. This was agreed to, and he got the lot for about £2,000. Then he walked across the drawing-room, and picked up an ornament about nine inches high. "This is what I want," he said. "You can sell all the other stuff for me without reserve!" It was a specimen of Royal Dresden, made when that famous factory was started in 1716. Mr. Wertheimer afterwards sold it for £5,000.

SIR JAMSETJEE SCHOOL OF ART.

Annual Prize Distribution.

THE Hon. Mr. E.M.H. Fulton, Member of Council, presided at a meeting held last evening on the premises of the Sir Jamsetjee School of Art for the annual distribution of prizes to the successful students, consisting of certificates, books, compass-boxes, colour-boxes, and other drawing and artists' materials, which were prettily arranged on a table behind the chairman's seat. On a *dais* placed in the western side of the large museum hall, where the meeting was held, were accommodated the Hon. Mr. E.M.H. Fulton, the chairman, Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, Mrs. Cecil Burns, and Mr. Burns, the energetic Principal of the School of Art. In the body of the hall were accommodated a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who were warmly received by the Principal and others.

Mr. Cecil Burns, the Principal, in addressing the meeting, said: It is now some 5 years since the School of Art was honoured by the presence here of a lady, from whose hands the students received the prizes gained for their work done during the past year. It is an honour which they greatly appreciate, and in their name I beg to offer to Mrs. Muir Mackenzie their grateful thanks for her kindness in so readily consenting to encourage them by presenting those prizes, and especially for performing that promise in spite of so recent an illness. It is almost 5 years too, Sir, since you (the Hon. Mr. Fulton) became officially connected with the School of Art, and your presence here this evening is only one more sign of the interest you have always shown in the progress of this Institution; an interest to which during the last three years, its progress is to so large an extent due. (Applause). Thanks to Government, that School of Art is about to take another step forward towards the goal which has been steadily kept in view since its foundation fifty years ago; that of making it a thoroughly equipped Institution, in which the best instruction in Art, in all its branches is given, the best traditions of Oriental Art are festered, and preserved, and are applied to the Modern Industrial needs of the country (Cheers.) The erection of the building in which we are at present met, in the year 1878 was the first important outward and visible sign of the School's permanent establishment. The second was the erection of the Reay Art Workshops in 1891, and the Building which is just showing above the ground in the adjoining compound, is the latest evidence that the value to the community of such an Institution is appreciated and provided for by Government. I feel sure it is as much a matter for regret to us, as it must be to you, Sir, that your (Mr. Fulton's) retirement from the high office you hold, will prevent you from seeing the completion of the new buildings now being erected, and the working out of the great scheme for extending the scope of the School of Art which has been inaugurated during your tenure of the port-folio of Education. I feel certain we may still count upon your sympathetic interest in our concerns, as you can, upon our sincere wish, that you may be blessed by a long life of place, and happiness, when you lay down the burden of office (Cheers.) It gives me much pleasure to be able to report that the many advantages offerred by the School of Art continue to be appreciated by the classes it is intended to benefit; and that the numbers attending the School, and its allied Workshops, rose during the year from 441 to 495, while the attendance at the classes rose from 804 to 927. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the character of the work done by these students during the year I must refer you to the works in the adjoining galleries, which I must explain have not been executed specially with a view to this little Exhibition, but are samples taken from the exercises done in the ordinary class hours. This, I think you, will agree with me is the truest test of the character of the teaching given in the School, but with regard to the other test, that of Examination; of the students entering for the various subjects over 70 per cent. obtained certificates. Turning from what has been done, to what we hope to do in the immediate future, I am glad to say that the first fruits of the generosity of the Government of India in providing funds has been the establishment of a lectureship in Artistic Anatomy, for the benefit of the students in higher branches of Painting and Modelling. The second has permitted an extension of the course for Architectural Draughtsman from one of 2 years, to one of 4 years under the supervision of a competent and experienced Architect, Mr. Wittet, the Assistant to the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay. That this will be a great boon to students of Architecture throughout the Presidency cannot be doubted, when I inform you that the lower division of this subject, already numbers upon its rolls over 100 students. It will now be possible for students and Architectural Draughtsmen already employed in offices to carry their studies on to the higher branches of this most important Art, under the guidance of an experienced and thoroughly qualified instructor. Before the end of this month I trust we shall have Mr. Rowbotham, the new Vice-Principle installed in his post and judging from the splendid character of the certificates he holds, I feel little doubt that the whole of the important subject of Design, especially as applied to the Textile Industry, will be in such competent hands as it has never yet enjoyed. (Applause.) These, Ladies and Gentlemen, are, the improvements we hope to see immediately introduced, but by the time another distribution of prizes takes place, I trust our new Technical Laboratory and Training College for Craft Teachers will be finished; and that Mr. Fern will have returned from his studies in the Laboratory of the noted firm of Pilkington, and from the experience he is now gaining in practical work in Staffordshire; and that he will be hard at work, re-starting our Pottery and Porcelaine Department, upon a modern and Scientific basis, Mr. Fern is to be followed, at intervals by the inclusion in the staff, of three other Experts from Europe in the Higher Textiles, Artistic Metal Work, and Cabinet making respectively; so that before 5 years have passed, the Bombay School of Art will possess facilities for the practical, and theoretical study of the Fine and Applied Arts, such as is not to be obtained in any other School in India, and second to none in Europe. From its Training College will thenceforth issue a stream of Craft Teachers, capable of carrying the expert knowledge of the Artistic Industries they have gained within its walls, to every centre where such Industries are carried on. With such a prospect of beneficient work before us, (Cheers) I think we may feel full hope regarding the future of the School of Art, and the other Institutions connected with it. With every School in the Presidency teaching drawing, it will be the means of attracting within its walls those students possessing aptitude for artistic pursuits, and after teaching them, will be the further means of guiding them into those channels where their talents can be used to the best advantage of the community and themselves. (Applause.) In offering our thanks to you, Sir, and to Government, for placing these opportunities in our hands, I feel I should be failing both in gratitude, and justice, were I to omit to state the debt this School owes to Mr. Giles, our late Director of Public Instruction. (Hear, hear.) Every suggestion for it's improvement had his immediate and sympathetic attention, and wherever such schemes were practicable he gave them his whole hearted and energetic support. I have very much pleasure in now requesting Mrs. Muir Mackenzie to be so good as to present the Prizes to the successful students (Applause.)

Mrs. Muir Mackenzie here distributed a large number of certificates and prizes to the successful students.

The Chairman addressed the meeting. He said: The success of the school as a teaching institution was due to the untiring and devoted interest evidenced in maintaining its standard by the Principals pre-eminent among whom stood Mr. Cecil Burns. His constant care, energy and industry combined with the lucid and excellent reports he had submitted induced the Government to sanction the whole of the proposals mentioned by him in his scheme for the betterment and advancement of the School. Introduction of new branches of Art were likely to lead to the development of manufactures and industry in different directions. During the last thirty years a great change had come over India: not the least of this change pertained to the encouragement of art and industries. Artistic talent and feeling existed among the Indians of old; and these only required to be called forth and encouraged, in order to make them yield the best practical results. The patience and painstaking of the Indian student was proverbial and if he would but apply himself to strengthening his artistic tendencies by working under able and competent craftsmen as the School provided his labours would yield good and practical results. Art should not be studied only for the sake of gain, but for art's sake; then, high ideals were inspired, and extraordinary and good results were attained. Great developements had taken place amongst industrial arts and crafts of late, not the least of them in the architectural branch, which was witnessed in the beautiful and high-class buildings and stately piles, that have been reared in Bombay, and several of which were seen around them. He trusted the high expectations formed by Government of this School, as an institution from which the regeneration of the arts and industries of this part of India would come, and indulged in for the last thirty years, would be realised. (Applause.)

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman; and the assembly then went round to view the works of art in the museum.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

IRISH APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

London, February 20.—John Redmond and Mr. J. O'Mara renewed the appeal for Irish Parliamentary funds.

The *Times'* Dublin Correspondent attributes the apathy to the Gaelic League to the preaching of the futility of Parliamentary action and to the leaders' failure to account for the money collected in Australia, America and elsewhere, amounting to £40,000 sterling.

FALL IN BRITISH STOCKS.

London, February 27.—Mr. Asquith, regarding the fall in British stocks, said that general conclusions are impossible when trade is active and money is in great demand. The tendency was to depress securities with fixed interests.

BOMBS IN M. WITTE'S HOUSE.

London, February 20.—Experts on examining the bombs discovered in M, Witte's residence, found that the explosions contained enough to wreck the main walls of the house.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN BLAMED.

London, February 20.—General Bilderling defends the 17th Corps which lost 20,000 men, and says that General Kuropatkin, after every battle, blamed the Generals to preserve his own reputation.

CHICAGO EXPRESS DERAILED.

London, February 20.—The Pennsylvania Chicago express derailed at Conemaugh and, besides the driver, there were sixty casualties.

GERMANS IN S. W. AFRICA.

London, February 20.—The Bondelzwarts tribes having recognised German authority in South-West Africa, are allowed to borrow sporting rifles and occasionally to accept territorial settlements with a loan to rear sheep and goats.

THE WRECKED "IMPERATRIX."

London, February 20.—The wrecked Australian liner "Imperatrix" had a cargo of timber and sugar valued at £80,000 sterling.

BRITAIN BEATS AMERICA IN CHESS.

London, February 20.—In the Chess Match, played first since 1903, Britain beat America by 5 1/2 games to 4 1/2.

DR. CLIFFORD PRESENTED WITH AN ANNUITY.

London, Februa y 28.—Admirers have presented Dr. Clifford with an annuity of £200 sterling and an investment of £100 as a national testimonial.

BUILDING OF JAMAICA.

London, February 28.—The British Government has decided to lend Jamaica with £1,000,000 for rebuilding the island guaranteeing the loan. Other assistance has been refused.

MR. HALDANE'S SCHEME CRITICISED.

LONDON, February 28.—General Pole-Carew says that Mr. Haldane's scheme calls old things by new names, reduces artillery and infantry nothing being replaced.

Colonel Sir E. Vincent says that the whole volunteering system will collapse involving Conscription.

THE DUMA AND GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

London, February 20.—A youth, who was attired in Railway Engineer's uniform, attempted to wreck the Grand Duke Nicholas' train who thereupon decided not to open the Duma personally.

ITALIAN SUFFRAGETTES.

London, February 20.—One hundred thousand Italian women have petitioned for franchise.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL CONTRACT.

London, February 28.—*The Shipping Gazette* states that the Australian Commonwealth will probably guarantee the Mail Syndicate Debenture Capital if otherwise unraised.

The Orient Company's Secretary says the ring story is absurd.

Mr. Potter of the Freight Conference also believes in the doings of the Syndicate. The Conference's attitude is entirely impassive.

The Globe says the Syndicate failed on merits there being poor results in Australian Mail lines.

London, February 27.—Thomas Sutherland, interviewed regarding the Australian accusation of "ring" hampering the Mail Synd

BY THE WAY.

THE LATE LORD GOSCHEN'S ANCESTRY.

Lord Goschen's ability to speak German, of which he frequently gave proof, was almost a matter of course, having regard to his origin. It is not true, by the way though the statement has been often made, that there was any Jewish blood in his veins. His grandfather, a publisher and printer at Leipsig, was a pure German, and a man of culture and character withal, who enjoyed the friendship of Schiller and Goethe. The firm of bankers, of which Lord Goschen's father was a member, and to which he himself belonged for some ten or twelve years after taking his degree, is still carried on in Austin Friars, under the name of Fruhling and Goschen.

LORD GOSCHEN'S FAREWELL.

It is over six years ago since Lord Goschen retired from public life. He had been for thirty-seven years almost continuously in Parliament, and had represented the borough of St. George's, Hanover-square, for thirteen years. He had always taken much pride and pleasure in his work in the House of Commons, and he left it with regret. In his farewell address to his constituents Lord Goschen said :—I can never forget the enthusiasm with which you voted for me in 1887, and elected me as one of the earliest representatives of that union between Conservatives and Liberals which has not only maintained triumphantly the unity of the Empire, but has yielded good fruit in many other directions. And now let me bid you farewell, and ask you to keep some place for me in a corner of your memories. Many of Lord Goschen's addresses on economic questions, as well as on social and educational subjects, have been published.

A FAMOUS PULPIT.

As the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral have accepted the bequest of £5,000 left by the late Mr. H. C. Richards, K. C., M. P., for the purpose of rebuilding and maintaining Paul's Cross, a replica of the famous old pulpit will soon be seen in the pleasant garden at the north-east corner of the Cathedral, where an octagonal pavement marks both its site and the size and shape of its base. The restricted area of the garden and its contiguity to the noise of passing traffic will hardly permit of the new Paul's Cross being used for open-air preaching; but when the old Cross was the scene of so many stirring incidents St. Paul's Churchyard—then much larger than now—was surrounded by a wall and entered by gates, "Paul's Chain" still commemorating the huge chain which hung across the south gate.

POPULATION IN FRANCE.

It has just been pointed out by Monsieur A. Albert-Petit that in five years France has gained only 290,000 inhabitants, and that at this rate of progression she is falling steadily in the rear of Germany and the British Islands. It is anticipated that by 1920 Germany will contain 70,000,000 souls, these islands 50,000,000, and France only 40,000,000. The population of France seemed to be to a large extent stagnant as well as stationary —that is, the towns are not depleting the rural areas to any great extent; at the last Census four-fifths of the people were enumerated in their native districts.

BOUNTIES FOR BABIES.

The scheme inaugurated by the proprietors of the "People's Journal" with the object of reducing the rate of infantile mortality in Lochee, a northern suburb of Dundee, is now in operation. It is being worked on similar lines to that adopted by the Mayor of Huddersfield, and which proved so successful in that town. To each child whose birth is notified a promissory note is sent bearing that £1 will be paid on the child reaching the age of twelve months. The aim is to reduce the infantile mortality of the city and save the lives of the infants. An energetic committee of ladies engaged in social work have given their whole-hearted, practical support to the scheme.

SAMPHIRE IN SUFFOLK.

The Rev. John Vaughan, himself an enthusiastic student of wild flowers, has a very interesting article in the February *Monthly Review* on "George Crabbe as a Botanist." In one of his poems Crabbe alludes to "samphire-banks," in the neighbourhood of Slaughden Quay, but adds a note that the jointed glasswort (Salicornia) is meant, not the true samphire (Crithmum maritimum). On this Mr. Vaughan remarks. This latter plant, still as abundant on Shakespeare Cliff, at Dover, as when "King Lear" was written, had not been recorded for Suffolk in Crabbe's time; but several patches of it were flourishing on the muddy shore, near the mouth of the River Orwell, last summer. The glasswort is still called "samphire" in Suffolk, is gathered for purposes of pickling.

THE ROMANCE OF GRETNA GREEN.

The proposal to collect the scattered registers of Gretna Green marriages revives the memory of many an old world romance. Gretna Green, as the Mecca of runaway couples, seems to have had its origin in the passing of Lord Hardwicke's Act in 1754, which made it a penal effence to solemnise matrimony in any other place than a church or chapel, without banns or other licence, thus putting an end to the scandal of the Fleet-Prison weddings. The Gretna Green 'priests" covered a wide range of old characters, from Gordon, the old soldier, who always officiated in full regimentals, with sword and cooked hat, to Joseph Paisley, the drunken freebooter, who turned the scale at 25 stone before he died. It was Paisley's successor, Robert Elliot, who made a Countess of runaway Miss Child, and who greeted young Erskine when he stepped out of his chaise dressed in woman's clothes, Gretna Green is still patronised by a few romantic couples, and the "priest" of to day is, appropriately, a joiner by trade as by profession.

KILTS

A vague rumour that kilts are likely to be adopted as fashionable English garments provokes comments which are meant to be friendly from the "Tailor" and "Cutter." They are draughty garments for the months of February and March, but perhaps the idea is that they shall only be worn in the weather in which, as Mark Twain once said, the human skin is the most comfortable of all costumes. They do certainly represent a step in the direction of that ideal, though it may be that there are other directions from which the ideal might be more comfortably approached. The real objection to kilts, however, is that, pace the official organ of the trade, they afford little scope for the genius of our tailors and cutters. The British trouser is the envy and admiration of the whole sartorial world; but the British skirt is the object of the derision of the artist of Paris and Vienna. If, therefore, men, in some sudden freak of fashion, take to skirts, there will be grave danger of foreign competition in a branch of British industry which has hitherto defied it with success; while the increased demand for stockings will scarcely suffice to counterbalance the damage done to the trade in underwear. —"Daily Graphic."

OLIVER CROMWELL AT HIGHGATE.

Mr. Stewart Johnson, secretary of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, writes: "In your Note on the famous residents of Highgate you omit one of the most famous of all—Oliver Cromwell. The Protector built a house there for his daughter Bridget after her marriage with General Ireton, and frequently stayed with them at Highgate. The house known now as Cromwell House is one of the most beautiful mansions of the Caroline period in the suburbs of London. It stands just opposite Lauderdale House, which you mentioned in your Note. The oak staircase embellished with carved figures of the soldier of the period is one of the finest examples of its kind. The house is now used as a branch of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street. Visitors can see over it any day between two and four in the afternoon."

BILL SHAKESPEARE.

It would appear that the question of "Shakespeare in Schools" has been agitating the American mind. A short time ago we quoted some of the original views on Shakespeare held by Alderman Frank Bowling, of New York. The matter has not been allowed to drop. Here are some further opinions of the man who "joined with Hall Caine and G. Bernard Shaw in declaring Bill Shakespeare a shine."

The alderman had no notion that he was kicking up a big, rough house in belles-lettres.

He didn't want to antagonize the high-brow vote.

Shakespeare turned out best sellers with the ease and facility of Clyde Fitch.

"Macbeth" and "Julius Cæsar" and that sort of guff for school children!

Shakespeare, he was a gentleman. Look at all the quotations he wrote right out of his head. That one :—

"A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse!"

And 5,000-dollar automobiles not even thought of in his day, either.

Shakespeare is the big breeze so far as he goes.

THERE is some uneasiness amongst the Native Police in Bombay owing to the question of rest. Roughly it is that those who live rent free in police lines are envious of those who live in their own homes as the latter have had their rent allowance increases from one to three rupees. The obvious conclusion is that the increase is greater than is necessary though the men are not to be expected to acknowledge this. Mr. Gell has intimated that he will consider any grievances put properly before him and the fact that there is a scheme to extend the Police Lines to house all the police precludes any difficulty in arriving at a settlement.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GOLDEN BROWN HAIR IN FASHION.

The fashionable colour for hair this coming season is to be the pure gold brown, beloved of youthful poets, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. It is always difficult to trace directly back to the actual personage who starts a new fashion: fashions very often seem to start themselves! In the affair of gold brown hair it is possible that we have to thank two famous beauties—one a true Parisienne, and the other a Parisienne from New York City. Both these lovely women have hair of a delicious shade of brown-gold, absolutely and entirely natural, and difficult beyond words to imitate. On the other hand, it may well be that some autocratic Parisian coiffeur has, under the rose, given this new mode a push forward. There is no colour so difficult to imitate as pure gold-brown, and the attempt to imitate it is a very costly and elaborate business. For the past two years the coiffeurs of Paris have been complaining bitterly of "bad times," etc.; they have found their hands more or less idle since artificial ondulations began to go out of fashion and—coiffeurs are quite human. Many things can be done at home by amateur hands, but half tinting—except with henne —is not one of them. To tint the hair with henne is a horribly dirty piece of work, but it can be done at home with the help of a clever maid or obliging sister. On the other hand, it is impossible for an amateur to make her hair gold-brown otherwise than by the use of peroxide, and peroxide can only be used in small quantities and with the greatest care, for it quickly gives a glittering, unpleasant tone of colour which is clearly artificial by daylight. Apropos the hair on the head of a pretty woman—the fashion in the matter of hairdressing is slowly but surely changing: the low, natural-looking headdress is coming in again. We have for some little time back been swaying in this direction; picture-hats and dresses have demanded picture headdresses, and more and more it has ceased to be correct to dress the hair stiffly and in artificial ondulations, and every effort is made to produce a natural effect. The Greek coiffure is very fashionable this winter for evening wear, and in a somewhat modified form it is quite charming. It is not considered necessary to adopt the severely plain, flat bands in front, and at the back the hair may be caught up in a series of loose curls or in careless looking coils, confined by silver ribbons or by art nouveau bandeaux.

JAPANESE DECORATIONS FOR THE HOME.

A few years ago it was almost impossible to find artistic lamp shades except those that were made to order, and they were very expensive. The Japanese lamp shades have solved the problem, and they are to be had in many attractive paper designs. The frames are of wood, lacquered black, and treated in such a way that they are not affected by heat. The paper is tough and of transparent quality, and the decorations are in simple but rich tones that are very effective. The Japanese stands for lamps combine well with the shades. These stands should be plain, but if a little decoration is desired it ought to be simple. The Japanese are also exceedingly clever at arranging plants, and with them a special flower has a special pot, one not being seen without the other. The handsomest of plants in an ugly pot losses half its pleasing effect, and it will, therefore, repay us to have some artistic flower stands in which our finest specimens can be shown to the best advantage. A growing plant in a room always forms a centre to which the eye is drawn, and is therefore, an opportunity to use some decorative stand or pot which shall add to its beauty. Some of the new Japanese candlesticks are very quaint. These are all of one thickness, cut into grotesque figures and deeply engraved. They come in a dark, greenish bronze. Other candlesticks of engraved silver are, being made quite square, tapering to a point to receive the candle. The hand-engraved silver is also taking the place of embossed silver in tableware and toilet sets.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

A few days ago we published an extract from the latest Report of the Bombay Archæological Surveyor in which he announced the forthcomsng tabulation and description of the ancient monuments of which the Nizams' Dominions contains many splendid examples, to be followed by the submission of proposals to the Government for their conservation. We are glad that measures are at length to be taken for the scientific examination of those monuments of old-time dynasties and historical personages and eras, for the Hyderabad State is undoubtedly the most interesting portion of the Deccan to the antiquarian and archæologist, and with Mr. Cousins in charge of the Survey we may anticipate valuable additions to the present sparse knowledge of these remains, and the Nizam's Government will probaby be moved by his suggestions to adopt measures for their protection.

A few years ago Lord Curzon, whose enthusiasm for the preservation of all relics of the past was one of the most striking features of his Government, spent the greater portion of a hot April day in a careful scrutiny of the Buddhist caves of Ajanta and their famous frescoes, and made certain suggestions for their protection from iconoclastic visitors which were accepted by the Nizam's Government, as the Salar Jung Estates in which they are situated are being administered by them during the minority of the present representative of the family. But long before Lord Curzon formulated his proposals, ruthless vandalism had defaced the caves by excising some of the finest groups from the paintings, a feature which is discernible in the numerous blankspaces in the facsimiles of them reproduced in Mr. Griffiths' splendid volumes issued ten years ago. But notwithstanding their great antiquity, for some of them are a thousand years old, and the hard usage they have received, there are still enough of them remaining to excite admiration and wonder at the skill of the old artists who etched the story of Buddha's life in glowing colours upon the rocks of Ajanta at a period when painting was in its infancy in Europe. Apropos of Mr. Griffiths' work, it is worth remembering that vandalism is not always confined to travellers in search of she picturesque tokens of their Oriental tours, for, as he stated in a letter to the Times two years ago, he discovered that the copies of the Ajanta painting which he and his assistants had executed with such loving care and transmitted to the India Office had been consigned to a lumber room, from the flotsam and jetsam of which he disinterred them, rolled up, cracked and spoiled beyond redemption.

The two splendid cave groups, Ellora and Ajanta, which Hyderabad possesses, have already been exhaustively described by Dr. Burgess, who amplified and completed by Ferguson and other archæologists. But besides these great relics of the past the State has at Gulburga, Raichur, Bidar, Dowlatabad, Golconda, and many other places, valuable evidences of a remote civilisation awaiting scientific description, while its Southern and Eastern Districts are peculiarly rich in old Hindu remains, a careful examination of which should yield important results. Mr. Cousins is not unacquainted with the architectural prizes of old Hyderabad, as twelve years ago he was deputed to prepare a list of them with a view to future exploration He then tabulated and printed a list containing several hundreds, including many undeciphered inscriptions, and classified 120 of them as meriting conservation by the Government; and the map which accompanied his Report bristles with indications of the Hindu, Mussalman, Jaina and Buddhist remains awaiting the pen and camera of the specialist. The work he is now about to undertake will occupy a considerable period and will be followed with interest by all who are concerned in the preservation and description of these aids to the comprehension of history; and as the Nizam's Government have evinced the greatest readiness to further Mr. Cousin's nvestigations they are certain ta be conducted to a successful issue.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	5	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comarkhadi and Dongri	22	10	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	31	23	34
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	2	10
E Mazgaon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	24	19	44
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	5	9
G Mahim and Worli	5	4	15
Water Division	0	6	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	19
Total	96	74	171
Total plague deaths to date	136,417		
Same date last year	70	61	176

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

SOCIETY AND THE FOOTLIGHTS.

THE connection between Society and the Stage is maintained not entirely by the quick repetition of that sensational marriage which promotes the "show girl" of musical comedy to "Leading lady" in the abode of Nobility. Occasionally the process of cementation is illustrated by the wedding of Society to the stage itself. Under the "nom de theatre" of "Mr. Erskine" Lord Rosslyn made a very fair reputation for himself as an actor. Mr. Cosmo Gordon Lennox, nephew of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, was for many years on the stage as "Mr. Cosmo Stuart" before he married Miss Marie Tempest. Mr. Cyril Maude, when he joined the ranks of the theatrical profession some twenty years ago,—making his first appearance in London, as I but recently stated in these columns, in a tragic part at the Prince of Wales' Theatre,—did so with the blessing and the good wishes of relatives distinguished in Army circles. And there are on record other instances of the kind, showing that the amalgamation of Societey and Stage is not all Hymen's doing.

MR. KENNETH MACLAINE.

The latest male member of Society to venture, or with the intention of venturing, upon the stage is Mr. Kenneth Maclaine who will make his first appearance before the footlights in the musical comedy, *My Darling*, which Mr. Charles Frohman has arranged to produce at the Hicks Theatre on March 2nd. Mr. Kenneth Maclaine—("You have guessed him a Scotsman, shrewd reader at sight. And perhaps, altogether, shrewd reader you're right!"—W. S. Gilbert)—is not entirely dependent for the chances of his success upon what notoriety his proposed step may obtain for him. His position in the social world is bound to awaken for him a considerable amount of interest, it is true, but it is equally true that he possesses a promising talent for the particular kind of work he has chosen to enter upon, that he is good-looking, and that he is thoroughly in earnest. Mr. Maclaine is the eldest son of the Maclaine of Lochbuie Castle, Isle of Mull, and is heir to a large Highland property. He holds a commission in the Scottish Horse Imperial Yeomanry of, which his distinguished countryman, the Marquis of Tullibardine, is commander; is a popular member at the Junior Carlton, and a favourite godson of the Duke of Argyll.

DISCOURTEOUS CURTAINS.

The "amusing incident" of which Mr. Charles Groves was the unenvied hero at Terry's the other night was to the habitual playgoer reminiscent of similar or kindered acts of seeming discourtesy on the part of stage curtains. Mr. Groves was about to speak the "tag" of the little piece, *Weighed in the Balance*, which precedes the play of the evening, when the curtain, from some cause or another—it looked like rude impatience—came down with a plump, leaving the comedian, who was presenting the character of a farmer, more open mouthed than is usual even with the stage agriculturalist. In response, doubtless, to some remarks from the surprised actor, the curtain rolled upwards again; but again, too, it descended before Mr. Groves could get out the final lines of the little comedy, and the members of the audience found themselves employing the interval between the two productions in supplying as best they could the missing words, and comparing notes upon the various results. Perhaps Mr. Groves employed part of the interval in asking questions of the man who was working the curtain.

A FEARFUL MUDDLE.

One of the worst curtain muddles I ever saw was performed at the Criterion years ago, on the occasion of the first night of a revival of *Cyril's Success*. Mr. Leonard Boyne was the victim then, and history does not say who suffered besides. Those who were present in the theatre at the time only know that when the curtain had cut the actor off in the flower of his most important speech there was a row behind the scenes like Irish elections, and that when Mr. Leonard Boyne appeared in the next act he looked like a man with several murders on his soul.

AN UNWILLING DEBUTANT.

During the run of *Falka* at the Comedy the curtain made two terribe blunders, and they were the more inexcusable for not being the result of "first night nervousness." It was easier in the less recent days of musical pieces than it is now for strangers to the management to get behind the scenes, and at the time of which I am speaking there was certainly no very serious attention paid at the Comedy and the Avenue Theatres to the "no admittance except on business" regulation. So it came to pass that one evening at the Comedy, upon the curtain rising on the last act of *Falka* at least one minute before its propor time, the people in front were astonished and amused to discover a gentleman eminent in the world of art chatting merrily with a beautiful damsel who was standing on the steps of a throne, or something of the sort, attired as a page of the elastic comic-operatic period. The look of panic which spread over the countenance of the unfortunate artist was hailed by a delighted audience as a perfect gem of the art of facial expression, and he was laughed at as loudly as if he had been a Dan Leno, or an Arthur Roberts, or a W. S. Penley. But there arose above the storm of merriment in the stalls a laugh with some hysteria in it, and people who wanted to improve the story were not slow to imply if not positively to state, that it was uttered by the wife of the unwilling *debutant*.

TOO LATE TO MEND.

The Comedy curtain's second blunder, in the reign of the pretty opera, *Falka*, was, in its way, quite as amusing as its first. A new opening piece of one act had been produced for the first time, and had made some thing of a hit. Cries for the author were answered in the usual way—that is, the curtain was sent up that the stage might present the audience with the spectacle of a modest semi-circle of panting, smiling players; and then it descended Soon, however, it rose again in response to more emphatic demands for the author, but almost before that distinguished gentleman had found time to put two feet on the stage, certainly before he had found time to compose his body for a grateful bow, it went down with a run. The cries continuing, the author stepped before the curtain and got in a most successful physical acknowledgement of the public's applause, but the dignity of the situation was entirely spoils by the curtain deciding at this moment to repair its former mistake, and making a perfectly unnecessary and ludicrous ascent and descent, revealing as it did so a number of agitated men in shirt-sleeves pushing and pulling things about in preparation for the principal piece.

THE CURTAIN THAT SCOWLED.

It is wonderful what character an inanimate object can display when it is controlled, or uncontrolled, by human hands. The theatre curtain is full of character: it has more of it than the collar-stud, which Andrew Lang made the hero of an amusing magazine article on "The Perversity of Inanimate Objects." It is not that the figures painted on it have anything to do with it. There is seldom any character about those I have known a plain white fire-curtain to shine all over with the humour of an overdone obstinacy, like a circus clown. The Shaftesbury fire-curtain worked splendidly during the rehearsals of *As You Like It*, in the young days of the theatre's existence; but early in the evening of "*the* night," after it had been lowered in the process of practice, no power on earth could induce it to rise again. It pressed its edge so closely to the stage, and seemed to stare out so defiantly from its whiteness, that the engineer talked to it coaxingly, as if into a human face puckered up and pale with temper.

THE CURTAIN AS CRITIC.

Someone had been saying, at a theatrical debating club, that there was no money in Shakespeare. "Very well," thought the curtain, in a nasty mood. "No money in Shakespeare, indeed! I'll see that there shall not be *to-night* at any rate; or in the box-office either!" And so is sat there in front of the stage with compressed lips and blanched cheeks, deaf to all entreaties and rockily rigid to all physical persuasion; until the audience had been sent home, and then it rose and fell as easily as a wave upon the sea, and was never any more trouble to a soul. When I meet to-day with a viciously obstinate face I am always reminded by it of the expression of the Shaftesbury curtain on the night it "turned nasty," and paid the world out for allowing debating societies to sneer at Shakespeare.

A NEW AUTHOR'S COMEDY.

Mr. F. A. Besant-Rice—a son, I understand, of the late Mr. Rice, who was the literary partner of the late Sir Walter Besant—made a good start at the Camden Theatre last week as a writer of "improbable comedy. His *Major Jennings* is a most ingenious and a most genial bit of rough-and-tumble fun, and it see.ns almost safe to congratulate the author in advance upon the success it has obviously been born to meet with on a provincial tour. Relieved of a portion of its extravagances, it might even stand a chance at the Criterion or the Comedy, or some other West-end theatre where one is accustomed to encounter the products of the lighter department of the unmusical stage. The story is an excellent one for the purposes of bustling comedy, and presents in the drollest fashion the distressing difficulties which a much-married little gentleman involves himself in through consenting, or rather being forced, to impersonate the owner of a matrimonial agency during the letter's absence from his office for a few hours.

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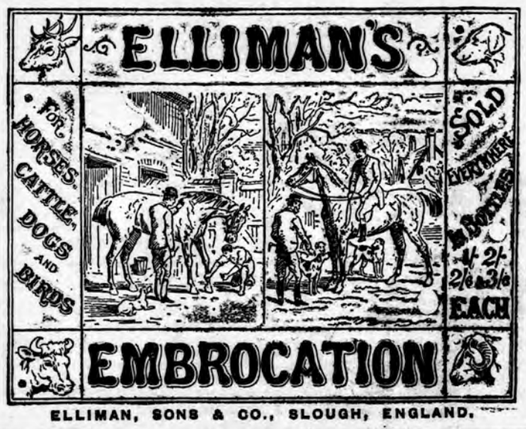

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